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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 141 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Austrian Loans And Germany's Denial

McCabe's Heroic Effort—232 In 235 Minutes

AUSTRALIANS ALL OUT FOR 411 IN FIRST INNINGS

102 For 1 Wicket At Close In Follow On

SCORES:—

England (1st Innings) for 8 wickets (Declared)	*658*
Australia (1st Innings)	*411*
Australia (2nd Innings—follow on) for 1 wkt. at close	*102*

Continuing their first innings against England, in the first Test Match at Nottingham, Australians were all out for 411 on Monday.

LONDON, June 13.

Despite heroic effort by McCabe, who scored 232 in 235 minutes Australia failed to avert follow-on and went in again shortly before tea.

McCabe sought, in vain, for solid support at the other end. Then attacked bowling desperately, scoring at one stage 105 runs in 65 minutes. He was severe on Wright and stealing bowling cleverly, attempted to make every stroke a boundary hit. His chief hits were one six and 34 fours. This is McCabe's highest score against England. Last wicket added 77 runs in 30 minutes, Fleetwood-Smith's share being only 5. McCabe gave a chance at 123, which Edrich failed to hold. Barnett, batting for 53 minutes for 22, was the only other Australian batsman to stand up to English bowling in the first innings.

At the close of play on Monday, Australians, in their follow-on, had made 102 for the loss of 1 wicket. Brown and Bradman being together with 51 and 3 respectively.

Scores:—

England (First Innings) (for 8 wkts) (decl.)	658
AUSTRALIA (First Innings)	
Fingleton b Wright	9
Brown c Ames b Farnes	48
Bradman c Ames b Sinfield	51
McCabe c Compton b Verity	232
Ward b Farnes	2
Hassett c Hammond b Wright	1
Badcock b Wright	9
Barnett c Wright b Farnes	22
O'Reilly c Paynter b Farnes	9
McCormick b Wright	2
Fleetwood-Smith (not out)	5
Extras	21
Total	411

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	37	11	106	4
Hammond	19	7	44	0
Sinfield	28	8	51	1
Wright	39	6	153	4
Verity	7.3	0	36	1

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings)	
Fingleton c Hammond b Edrich	40
Brown (not out)	51
Bradman (not out)	3
Extras	8
Total (for 1 wicket) at close	102

Indianise The Army

British Military Writer Supports Congress Demand

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 13.

Demand from members of the Congress party voiced in the Central Assembly for reduction in the number of British troops maintained in India appears to be finding support in military journals published in England.

The well-known military writer, Mr. Liddell Hart says in the course of an article pubished in the latest issue of "Fighting Forces" that "the allocation of such high proportion of British forces to the Army in India is only justifiable if considerable part of this can be treated as part of the Empire's strategic reserve for Midde and Far East". He points out how under the influence of painful recollections after the Indian Mutiny in 1857, it was found necessary to fix the number of troops in India at 62,000 British and 125,000 Indian. At present the figures according to the writer are 57,000 British and 159,000 Indian troops, 19,000 Frontier force, 33,000 Auxiliary force, British and 19,000 Indian Territorial force. He considers that a "considerably smaller proportion would suffice for internal security than in old days." and adds referring to the present strength of the Indian Army "in numbers alone, this provides a larger insurance than was considered necessary under more difficult conditions of last century."

There have been marked reductions in military forces in Malta, West Indies and other Atlantic stations Mauritius and Ceylon. Even taking into consideration recent additions in Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, China and Malaya the total overseas forces excluding India is only 38,000 men as against 26,000 in 1870.

The writer's conclusion is there is "a clear case for a radical readjustment of the portion of mobile troops."

RESPONSIBILITY REPUDIATED

Clearing Machinery May Be Established In Britain

LONDON, June 13.

The German memorandum dealing with Austrian loans, it is understood, reiterates Germany's repudiation of responsibility for loans contracted by Austria.

A suggestion is advanced however which, while it is likely to prove unacceptable may provide a basis for further negotiations.

If a settlement is finally impossible, it is expected, clearing machinery will be established in Britain in the beginning of July.—Reuter.

REBELS ADVANCE TEN MILES

BURGOS, June 13.

Rebel troops are attacking the outskirts of Castellon after ten miles advance on a front thirteen miles wide. They captured Villfames.—Reuter.

U. S. 'Planes For Britain

Peace Organisations Denounce Deal: Cry For Embargo

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Britain's purchase of four hundred American aeroplanes is denounced by a group of six peace organisations which work through the National Council for Prevention of War.

The organisations have issued a joint proclamation based on the argument that the new commerce in munitions "like that which drew us into the world war" is rapidly growing.

The statement demands that the Congress should immediately place an embargo on all munition exports everywhere, and refers to Mr. Cordell Hull's appeal against exportation of bombers.—Reuter's Special.

Roosevelt Watches European Situation

LONDON, June 13.

The American Ambassador Mr. Kennedy leaves for America on a nine-day visit, partly private and partly to acquaint President Roosevelt with the latest information on European situation.—Reuter.

Britain & America Refuse To Budge

Reject Japanese Request To Change Positions Of Gunboats

SHANGHAI, June 13.

IT IS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED THAT THE GUNBOATS HAVE RECEIVED NO INSTRUCTIONS TO CHANGE THEIR POSITIONS IN SPITE OF THE JAPANESE REQUEST AND THAT BRITISH GUNBOATS AT WUHU AND KIUKIANG HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO REMAIN THERE.

IT IS THE BRITISH VIEW THAT THE PRESENCE OF THE GUNBOATS IS EVEN MORE NECESSARY TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY, NOW THAT THE JAPANESE DRIVE TO HANKOW HAS BEGUN.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MR. YARNELL, THE AMERICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IS REJECTING THE JAPANESE REQUEST.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE OCCUPY ANKING

TOKIO, June 13.

Japanese officially claim to have occupied Anking the capital of Anhwei province last night.

YELLOW RIVER IN FLOODS

A Hankow cable states:

Japanese forces halted by the Yellow River floods east of Changchow have begun a general withdrawal according to Chinese military spokesman.

Floods are reported to have reached the Lunghai railway and now flowing rapidly in South-casterly direction.—Reuter.

Japanese Consul Expresses Sympathy

HONGKONG, June 13.

Replying to the American protest regarding the bombing of Lingnam University the Japanese Consul has expressed sympathy for the Chinese employees killed and urges that such buildings henceforth should be more clearly indicated.—Reuter.

Crime To Be Young In Chittagong & Midnapore!

GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE NOT FAR OFF SAYS SUBHAS

CHITTAGONG, June 13.

"The greatest crime in Chittagong and Midnapore to-day is to be young men. To counteract the natural growth of the youths of these places, extraordinary systems like the House System, Block System, and Card System has been adopted, and these exist despite the introduction of Provincial Autonomy.

"Thus is our popular Ministry governing us in an autonomous manner."

Thus observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in the course of his reply to addresses presented to him at a meeting of the people of Patiya.

Proceeding, the Congress President said that the Congress was never so powerful as it is now, having control over seven provinces in the country.

The Congress, he added, owes its tremendous power to the poor, and the Congress should never grudge to discharge this debt.—United Press.

FLAG, SYMBOL OF NATIONAL FREEDOM

FENI (Noakhali), June 13.

In spite of heavy shower the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was given a tumultuous reception on his arrival at Feni Station early this morning and was taken in procession to the grounds of the Khadi Prathisthan.

Addressing the large number of people that had assembled there Mr. Bose said that the flag was the symbol of national freedom and that its sanctity must be preserved at all costs.

Replying to five addresses of welcome, which were presented to him by various institutions, Mr. Bose narrated the achievements of the Congress as well as the Congress Ministries and said that whatever might be the strength of British rule, the people of India would not leave aside their birth-right, namely, the agitation for Independence. He declared that their goal of Independence was not far off and urged all of them, men and women, to be prepared to face the situation that might await them.

COUNSEL OF PATIENCE

Later, in an interview upon the subject of release of detenus and political prisoners, Mr. Bose said that the negotiations between Mahatma and the Government were still being considered and that in view of the situation he would ask his countrymen to have patience until the final decision was made known.

As regards the communal settlement he said that as long as the negotiations were in progress. It would be neither possible nor desirable to make any disclosure. He added that much of what had appeared in the Press in this connection was both wrong and misleading. He added that he was full of hope for the future and felt that communalism was on its last legs.

Mr. Bose left Feni for Comilla at 9-45 a.m.—A.P.

Anglo-German Economic Relations

BERLIN, June 13.

The German Commission conducting negotiations with a British commission on Anglo-German economic relations has forwarded a memorandum to the latter giving the details of the German standpoint regarding all points raised by the Austrian Anschluss including Debt Service on Austrian International loans.—Reuter.

At Wardhaganj

WARDHAGANJ, June 13.

A public meeting was held here to observe "China Day", when Mr. Karandikar, Pleader Mr. Dharmadhikari, a prominent worker of Bihar, and Babu Mathura Prasad, Secretary to Babu Rajendra Prasad, delivered speeches on the significance and importance of the day.—United Press.

UNDER CONGRESS REGIME

India's Phenomenal Progress

American Journalist On Metamorphosis In Country's Political Life

"I FIND THAT THE INDIAN PEOPLE TO-DAY SEEM MUCH SURER OF THEMSELVES, MUCH MORE CERTAIN OF SECURING THEIR ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE FROM THE BRITISH, THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 150 YEARS. THEY ARE LOSING THAT INFERIORITY COMPLEX THAT SEEMS INEVITABLE IN FOREIGN DOMINATED PEOPLES. THEY ARE BEGINNING TO ASSERT THEIR RIGHTS AS NEVER BEFORE.

"THEY POSSESS AN EXTRAORDINARY OPTIMISM OF THEIR OWN ABILITY TO ADMINISTER INDIA. I THINK THE REFORMS AND IMPROVEMENTS THE NATIONALIST MINISTRIES IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES HAVE ALREADY ACHIEVED AUGURS WELL FOR THE ABILITY OF INDIANS TO RUN THEIR OWN COUNTRY," SAID MR. JAMES A. MILLS, THE DISTINGUISHED STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF AMERICA IN AN INTERVIEW TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

HEARTENING & INSPIRING.

"After witnessing two years of war, terror and carnage in Abyssinia and China, it is a great relief to come to India and find peace, order and security and everybody at work" he remarked. "It is heartening and inspiring, after seeing all the destruction and insensate fury and cruelty of the conflict in China to visit a country with its head turned squarely toward peace, non-violence, unity and human brotherhood, and with its heart and hopes set upon freedom and the dawn of its own nationhood."

Mr. Mills is a trained neutral observer, representing one of the most powerful and influential news organisations in the world noted for its impartiality. Mr. Mills has been coming to India, off and on for nearly ten years and was present in India during the first Civil Disobedience Movement and was a witness when Gandhiji was arrested in 1932. He attended the Round Table Conference also on behalf of his agency. The representative of the "Chronicle" asked Mr. Mills to give his views on the present day India, in the light of the new Constitution

ON THRESHOLD OF PRISON.

"When Mahatma Gandhi" the American writer began," was saying good-bye to me in Bombay, on the fateful morning in January of 1932, when he was being taken to Yeravda Prison in Poona, for defying the might of the British Empire, after he failed to secure India's demands at the London Conference, the irrepressible little leader whispered to me "God help India! With thousands of us on the threshold of prison, India may be ground down under the nether millstone of our masters Our voices may be stilled, our lips sealed our newspapers suppressed, our Independence movement throttled. But the fight must go on, even if we all perish in the struggle. I hope the newspapers of the world, like yours, will go on reporting what we are trying to do."

HOUSE OF PEACE.

Continuing Mr. Mills says:

"In the intervening years India and its champions of liberty may have been 'ground down' as Mr. Gandhi put it, but if they have, they certainly emerged victorious in the end, and as a result India is now reaping the benefits brought by the sacrifices and sufferings of Mr. Gandhi and the other insurgents.

"Upon the broken lathi-sticks, blood and prison-bars of those evil days, I find the foundations of a new and emancipated India being laid. It is a house of peace,

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

Bombing Of French Ship

War Not Possible Unless France Is Attacked, Declares M. Flandin

PARIS: June 12.

It is hypocritical to grow indignant over the bombing of pseudo-merchantships going to Spanish ports to deliver illicit cargoes, declared M. Flandin, addressing the Congress of Democratic Alliance Federation of France, at Vienna.

M. Flandin was referring to the recent bombing of a French steamer. He urged the abolition of the transit of war material to Barcelona and Valencia, allowed by successive popular front Governments, from which fortunes had been amassed and the civil war prolonged.

Referring to the war talk, M. Flandin declared that war was impossible while France was not herself attacked, and while attempts at conciliation were not used up.—Reuter.

'QUAKE SHOCKS IN KENT

LONDON: June 11.

Two further earth tremors, less severe than yesterday's were felt in London to-day. Shocks were also reported to have been felt in Deal, where they were described to be more violent, although less prolonged than Saturday's.—Reuter.

'Quake Shocks Felt In Holland

AMSTERDAM, June 12.

An earthquake shock was registered in Holland at 2.45 p. m., accompanied by slight subterranean rumblings lasting five or six seconds.—Reuter.

PARIS, June 13.

General Aranda's troops have completed the encirclement of Castellon according to a message from Oropesa.

The entry of Nationalist troops is expected any moment.—Reuter.

Lieutenants For Red Army

10,000 Partly Trained Cadets To Fill Vacancies Due To Purge

MOSCOW, June 13.

Ten thousand partly trained cadets are to be enrolled as lieutenants in the Red Army without waiting for the completion of their courses in the Military Schools.

The action is attributed to the latest Red Army purge which deprived the Army of nearly half of its personnel above the rank of lieutenants.—Reuter's Special.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, June 13.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sindhu Thakur, daughter of Mr. K. K. Thakur Advocate, Nagpur to Mr. Madhusudan Kher, second son of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay.

The announcement was recently made at Poona, Hon. Morarji Desai, Hon. Doctor Gilder and Hon. Latthe, Ministers being present.

STOP PRESS

BR. CABINET & FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Chamberlain returned to London to-day and received the American Ambassador, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Lord Halifax and Sir Kingsley Wood separately. The Cabinet is not expected to meet until Wednesday though there will be informal contacts between Ministers to-morrow.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will open debate with a general review of the colonial situation. It is doubtful whether Major Attlee will move an adjournment to discuss bombing as labour is anxious to deal with the disturbances in Jamaica and the difficulties in Palestine.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Organising Officers in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Gujrat, Nasik, Ahmednagar and other important centres for a progressive Indian Life Office. Terms very liberal and attractive. Apply forthwith to Box No. 10304 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 25th June, 1938, for the post of a Lecturer (Professor) in Biology at the M. T. B. College, Surat. The appointment will be upto 31st March, 1939. (8761)

Wanted:—Brokers to sell Shares of a well established Insurance Company with large Capital and Government Deposits and a very influential Directorate. Fresh Capital is being raised for extending the work of the Company to Accident and Fire Departments Liberal terms on salary and commission to bona fide Brokers. Apply giving reference to Box No. 8768, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Self Contained, oil-painted, 3-room Blocks, at Economic rents with all conveniences from Rs. 40. Also largest ones, at "Dias Lodge" Rana Street, Grant Road. (10329)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College, Nasik. The College teaches Pass and Honours Courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass Courses in History, Gujarati and Philosophy, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Latin and Ardha-Magadhi are taught in F.Y.A. and I.A. Hostels are available for men and women students. The total expense per pupil per year is Rs. 400. Two lady-students will be admitted as free-boarders. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. 1st June, 1938. (8667)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10391, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SHETH LALBHAI DALPATBHAI ARTS COLLEGE.

The COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 20th June. Honours courses offered in Economics, History, English, Ardha Magadhi, Gujarati, Sanskrit and Mathematics; also Pass courses in French and Philosophy. College fees Rs. 75|- a term; Gymkhana and other fees Rs. 7|- per term. For admission, apply early to the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL,
S. L. D. Arts College,
Ahmedabad.

(8765)

NOTICE.

MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 7½ PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

Referring to the Notice published on the 18th day of December, 1937, the holders of the above mentioned debentures are reminded that in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 4 of the conditions endorsed on the debentures Minerva Mills Limited will redeem all such debentures on the first day of July, 1938, upon which date all principal moneys will be paid to the respective bearers or registered holders of those debentures which have not been surrendered in exchange for 5½ per cent debentures, on presentation and surrender of the debentures at the Mill Office of the Company at Bangalore Provided that in pursuance of Clause 20 of the Trust Deed the debentures are endorsed by the holders with receipts in full discharge signed by the holders. For the guidance of holders the following will be accepted by the Company as a suitable receipt to be endorsed on the back of the debentures as above mentioned, that is to say,

RECEIVED FROM MINERVA MILLS LIMITED FULL PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT HEREBY SECURED.

If the holder of a debenture presents it personally the endorsement can be stamped upon the debenture by the Company's staff and the holder will then merely have to sign the same.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1938.

N. SIRUR & CO., Ltd.,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Registered Office of the Company:—
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort Bombay.

8742.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents to secure orders for our attractive calendars with charming and latest poses of famous film stars such as: Shantaapte, Durgakhote, Devikarani, Savitadevi, Leeladesai, Sulochana, Madhuri, Gouhar, Kananbala etc. National, historical, and religious designs. English, German and American scenes and beauties. Also a new range of King and Queen coronation calendars. Latest novelty in calendar line. Ask for agency terms and beautiful sample books to:—Oriental Calendar Mfg. Co. (Sec. 99) Box 11422. Calcutta. (10352)

Wanted:—Agents to sell Shares of a First Class Company with important All-India Directorate and a very safe investment. Good terms to capable and honest workers. Apply stating reference and previous connections, if any, to Box No. 8769, "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential. Selected Alfanso, Bombay, Langra, Krishnbhoag, Kafoori mangoes Rs. 6|- for 100. Graft Catalogue free. Superintendent Universal Nursery. **Laheria Sarai, Darbhanga. (10404)**

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION.

Owing to difficulties that have arisen, the Government of Bombay have decided not to open the Secondary Teachers' Training College in Poona from this June.

S. MOOS,
Director of Public Instruction.
Poona, 12th June, 1938.

(8771)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of C. I. SLUICE VALVES of different sizes to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 25th June, 1938 at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 25/- as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office
Dated 7th June 1938.

8766.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RANCHHODDAS HANSRAJ and AMIDAS HANSRAJ, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Corner of Frere Road and Broach Street, without the Fort of Bombay on the Elphinstone Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 355-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 55, Princes Dock Division and in the Book of the Bombay Port Trust under Rent Roll No. 1041 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 4447 and Street Nos. 90, 1, 1A, 3, 5, 7, 9, 9A Frere Road and Broach Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by a road called Broach Street, on or towards the South by the other land of the said Trustees leased to Meghji Vallabhdas, on or towards the East by a road called Frere Road and on or towards the West by the other land of the said Trustees leased to Govindji Bharmal and Kanji Motipal.

Bombay dated this 11th day of June, 1938.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8770.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dept.
Italy Maru	25th May	11th June
Naples „		11th „
London „	7th June	26th „
Himalaya „	23rd „	10th July
Yeifuku „	10th July	25th „
A Steamer	8th Aug.	23rd Aug.
B Steamer	23rd „	8th Sept.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SHOSEN'

Work For Labour In India And Abroad

Servants Of India Society's Activities During Past Year

Founded on the 12th June 1905, by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale the Servants of India Society completed 33 years of its existence yesterday! The Society has branches in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Allahabad, and centres at Lahore in the Punjab; Lucknow and Sarsa in the U. P.; Cuttack and Chowdwar in Orissa; Jalgaon in Khandesh; Shendurjana in Berar; Amreli in Kathiawar; Mayanur, Calicut and Managalore in Madras, with its headquarters at Poona.

During the year (1937-'38), under report, there were thirty-three members of the Society working in different parts of India: 9 were attached to the Headquarters at Poona; 7 to the Upper India; 7 to the Bombay; 5 to the Madras and 3 to Nagpur branches and 2 to the centres in Orissa and one each to other centres.

Political

Messrs. Sastri, Kunzru, Joshi and Parulekar were members of the Madras Legislative Council, the Council of State, the Central Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Assembly respectively. Mr. Sastri took part in the discussions of the Council on the Budget and the various Bills that came up for consideration. While generally approving of the principles of the Bills, he pleaded for caution, more time for discussion and greater consideration for the views of the opposition.

Mr. Kunzru criticised the policy of the Government in creating new posts for supernumerary officials. He moved a resolution asking for a further reduction of British troops in India and a greater acceleration of Indianization. He urged that the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the U.T.C. be made eligible for admission to the Indian Military Academy and that the examination for B certificate be introduced for members of the University Training Corps with a view to their utilization for the supply of the commissioned officers. He further urged the Government to redistribute its defence expenditure between land, sea and air forces so as to provide a more adequate defence of the country by sea and air. He moved resolutions urging the Government to introduce military drill and to establish Cadet Corps in schools, to expand the U.T.C. and to expand the urban units and extend them to large centres of population where they did not exist.

Mr. Kunzru sought to raise the question of recruitment of Indians to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India by a resolution. The Governor-General, however, disallowed the resolution under Sub-Clauses (a) (b) and (d) of Clause 2 of Rule 23 (2) of the Indian Legislative Rules. This was in contravention of the promises by the spokesmen of the Government from time to time "to introduce a substantial Indian element into the Foreign and Political department of the Government of India."

Mr. Joshi as a member of the Central Indian Legislative Assembly suggested that the provisions of the Insurance Bill should not apply to the work of trade of unions meant to help members during sickness and unemployment, nor to some of the societies conducted by Government servants for mutual help.

In his speech during the discussion on the report of the Railway Inquiry Committee Mr. Joshi objected to the increase in rolling stock when the railway revenues were going down and pleaded for justice to the third class passengers and urged that the Railway Board should pay greater attention to the development of internal traffic rather than to foreign tourists.

He opposed the Trade Disputes Act (Amending) Bill as he felt that the power given to local Governments to declare strikes illegal was fraught with potentialities for harm to the working classes. Discussing the Indian Tea Control Bill, he opposed the restriction of cultivation of tea and suggested that international agreement for the regulation of trade should be made by the Government, and not by commercial bodies, if the agreement required legislative sanction.

Mr. Parulekar took part in the budget debate of the Bombay Assembly and moved cut motions with a view to drawing the attention of the Government to the grievances of the agricultural population and criticised the policy of the Government regarding the remission of land revenue arrears and urged that a distinction should be drawn between a big landlord and small landholder and remission given only to holders of 15 acres and below.

He introduced two Bills in the Bombay Assembly, one intended to exempt from attachment the property, not exceeding rupees two thousand in value, of a judgment debtor who is either an industrial worker, an artisan or an agriculturist, and the other Bill intended to protect tenants in industrial areas from the unreasonable rents taken by house-owners and to compel them to provide the buildings with adequate sanitary and other conveniences.

The disabilities of Indian overseas claimed the attention of the members of the Society during this year as in the past. Mr. Kunzru in the Council of State drew the attention of the Government of India to the crisis in Zanzibar and suggested a fresh investigation of the situation on the spot by a representative of the Government of India with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement.

As suggested by Mr. Kunzru, a special officer in the person of Mr. G. S. Bozman was deputed by the Government of India to Zanzibar at a later stage and his efforts have resulted in an agreed settlement. Mr. Kunzru also urged the appointment of Agents to the Government of India in Fiji, British Guiana and Trinidad. Messrs. Kunzru and Joshi are members of the Standing Committee on Emigration of the Indian Legislature. Mr. Kodanda Rao on his return to India frequently wrote in the "Servant of India" and spoke at public meetings on Indians overseas.

Messrs. Joshi, Bakhale, Parulekar and Phadke were connected with the Civil Liberites Union of India and of Bombay. Mr. Joshi led deputations thrice to the Bombay Government to urge on them the institution of a public inquiry into the Dharavi firing, to express the disapproval of the Civil Liberties Union of the application of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act to Ahmedabad and to plead for the removal of the existing ban on Indian and foreign books.

The problem of Indian States claimed the attention of Messrs. Patwardhan and Vaze. Mr. Vaze, in addition to addressing several meetings in Maharashtra on Federation and Indian States, wrote frequently in the "Servant of India" on the problem.

LABOUR.

Mr. Joshi attended the biennial conference of the National Trade Union Federation held at Calcutta in December 1937 and was elected its President for the year 1938-39. During his tour in different parts of the country he spoke on labour problems. He is also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Asiatic Labour Conference. As a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Mr. Joshi attended a meeting of that body held in Prague and took advantage of his visit to the continent to renew his contacts with the British Trade Unionists and friends of India and also spoke on Indian problems.

Mr. Joshi went to Madras to discuss with the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, a programme for labour legislation and addressed several labour meetings during his stay there Mr. Bakhale attended the Tripartite Textile Conference at Washington convened by the International Labour Organisation, Geneva. He made a speech at the Conference supporting the adoption of a forty hour week for the textile industry, and, as far as India and other Asiatic countries were concerned, he gave his qualified support to the adoption of a 48 hours week.

He attended the Asiatic Labour Conference at Yokohama and participated in its discussions and was elected one of the two joint secretaries of the Conference. He drafted a few Bills affecting labour in India for introduction in Provincial Legislatures. He continued to be the General Secretary of the National Trade Union Federation and of the Dock-yard Labour Union and Vice-President of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. Mr. Parulekar continued to be the General Secretary of the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union, of the Ambernath Match Factory Workers' Union and of the Seamen's Union. As the Joint Secretary of the Peasants' Union he organised a peasants' march to Bombay for presenting the demands of the peasants to the Government.

He presided over two conferences of peasants in the presidency of Bombay. He published during the year under report his paper on Social Insurance. Messrs. Desai and Phadke were connected with several labour organisations in Bombay such as the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, the Suburban Taxi Drivers' Union, the Government Central Press Employees Union and the Domestic Workers' Union. Mr. Desai submitted a memorandum on the Trade Disputes Bill and on the recognition of unions to the Government of Bombay, while Mr. Phadke submitted another on Holidays with Pay. He led a deputation to the Bombay Premier urging the extension of the application of the Factory Act to labour in concern employing 10 and more workers.

RURAL UPLIFT.

The Society's rural centres at Sarsa near Allahabad, Shendurjana in Berar, Mayanur and Calicut in Madras, Chowdwar in Orissa and Amreli in Kathiawar continue to function. Mr. R. S. Misra who was in charge of the Sarsa centre helped the tenants with free legal advice and secured for them marketing facilities as well. Besides he opened several centres where adult persons were taught to read and write.

Messrs. Dravid and Gupte who were in charge of the Shendurjana rural centre in Berar introduced at the centre during the year under report such industries as poultry, weaving and carpentry. Mr. Sivaswami as Secretary of the Mayanur rural centre devoted the greater part of his time to studying the questions of debt relief and tenancy laws in Bombay, the Punjab, U. P., Bihar, Bengal, C. P., and Madras. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, kindly financed Mr. Sivaswami's investigation. Mr. Nayanar as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust carried on the rural education and co-operative activities of the centres under the Trust.

During the year three new centres were started. At the rural centre at Chowdwar the activities of the previous years were continued and every week about 100 cases of leprosy were attended to during the year under report. Mr. Sahu was able to open another centre last year at Kapilas Road. He arranged peasants' conferences and spoke on the agrarian problems. Mr. Chitalia in his capacity as the General Secretary of the Amreli Sevak Mandal organised several centres of culture. At these places he made arrangement for circulating books among the villagers holding lectures and talks.

PERIODICALS.

The Society continued to publish from Poona the Dnyanprakash, a Marathi daily, and the "Servant of India", the English weekly and from Nagpur the "Hitawada," an English tri-weekly.

The Institute continued to be a centre for post graduate instruction for students preparing themselves for the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees of the Bombay University. It had 87 students on its rolls. The socio-economic survey of Poona and the farm management survey at Wai were continued during the year. Mr. Sivaswami was helped by the Institute to tour India with a view to studying the working of debt conciliation boards.

MEMBERS OF GUJARAT DIST. BOARDS TO MEET ON JUNE 19

(From A Correspondent.)

NARSANDA June 11.

It is understood, that a meeting of the elected members of all the District Boards in Gujarat, will be held in Nadiad on June 19 to chalk out a uniform policy to be followed in all the five district boards.

The meeting will also consider the exact nature of the work to be done in all the boards.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside over the meeting.

DARING DACOITY IN

PATNA, (By Mail).

About 50 dacoits armed with lathis and other weapons entered the house of a villager in Gaya district, assaulted the inmates and carried away booty worth more than Rs. 1,000, states a report from Bihar Sharif.—A.P.

Nadiad Municipality To Present Address To Kher

(From A Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, June 14.

At a special meeting of the Nadiad Municipal Board, it was decided to present an address of welcome to the Hon. B. G. Kher: Premier of Bombay, during his forthcoming visit to Nadiad.

The Hon. B. G. Kher, will hoist the Congress flag over the Municipal building in Nadiad.

MOSABANI WORKERS' DEMAND FOR BETTER WAGES IS JUST

Labour Leader's Views

PATNA, June 10.

Mr. J. N. Mitra, ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress in the course of a statement on the demands of the strikers of the Mosabani mines, involving about 4,000 operatives, says that while the company has been prosperinw gradually the condition of the worker was deteriorating proportionately in spite of his greater efficiency resulting in huge savings in the cost of production."

He adds: "From all points of view the claim of the workers for better service conditions, increased wages and other financial considerations is irresistible. The sooner the management realise the same and the shareholders and the Board of Directors give up their adament outlook and become ready to part with a portion of the wealth, the workers produce by the sweat of their brow, the better for the industry and its management. If, however, the company do not readily accede to the call for an adjustment, the Government will find it difficult to ignore the persistent pressure of public opinion to intervene and find a solution.—A. P.

LITERACY DRIVE IN BIHAR JAILS

PATNA, (By Mail).

About 1,000 prisoners out of 1,300 in the Gaya Central Jail are receiving instruction in reading and writing under the mass literacy campaign inaugurated by the Education Minister who paid a visit to the jail recently to see the prisoners at their lessons.

The prisoners have been divided into groups of 30, each group being in charge of 'literate' prisoner. The training in this jail is not confined to literacy only but to sanitation, mental alertness, self-respect and physical exercises.—A.P.

Help Kidneys Fight Dangerous Germs

Your Kidneys contain 9 million tiny tubes, endangered by germs caused by colds, bad teeth, tonsils and infections. Beware! Kidney and Bladder Disorders make you suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, cause you to Get up Nights, be Nervy, have Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Circles under Eyes, Swollen Ankles, frequent Headaches and Colds, and suffer Loss of Energy, etc. Cystex—the prescription of an eminent Doctor—starts to end your troubles in 24 hours. Kills Kidney Germs and pain in 2 hours and in 8 days makes you feel and look years younger. Cystex alone claims the power to kill all germs which infest your kidneys, removing the cause of your trouble. Get Cystex from your Chemist. It must put you right in 3 days or your money back is guaranteed. Start to end the real cause of your trouble today. The Cystex Guarantee protects you.

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Charles BOYER

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"MARIE WALEWSKA"

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 06
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
	(Mon)	Sat)
*T. Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15	15 50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Lates hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday 7-15 a.m.

ZOROASTER'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Observance By Bombay Parsis

BOMBAY, Monday.

Monday was the 11th day of the tenth month in the Parsi calendar. On that day the death took place, at the age of 78, of Lord Zarathushtra, the Prophet of ancient Iran, who flourished about three or four thousand years before the birth of Christ (and according to some historians and writers about eight thousand years before the Christian era). So the Bombay Parsis observed the day with due solemnity.

Prayers were offered in every home and Jashan ceremonies were held in many Agiaries and all the four Atashbehrams of the city. Besides the Jashan ceremony lectures were arranged and delivered at several places where speeches on the life-work of "that great Bactrian sage" and Zoroastrianism were delivered by well-known speakers. A few of these functions may be briefly noted here.

The Jashan Committee, noted for its exposition of Zoroastrianism among students and adults arranged two functions, one during the morning and the other in the evening. Ervad N. H. Kutar lectured on "Zoroaster and his Teachings" (280 prizes amounting to Rs. 1,400 were awarded to students for proficiency by the Jashan Committee). In the evening function held under the presidentship of Sir J. H. Coyaji, Mr. A. N. Billimoria spoke on "Zoroaster's Miracles in the Light of Science."

At the gathering held at the Cama Institute, under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, Mrs. Frenny Cama rendered devotional songs, and Mr. Muncherjsha H. Meherji spoke on "Great Teachings of Zarathushtra as viewed from and supported by present day Science," under the presidentship of Dr. S. A. Banker.

At the Rustomframna Agiari at Dadar, Dr. J. M. Pavri addressed the gathering on "In Memory of Zarathushtra." There were observances not only in the city but in suburbs as well, including Andheri and Jogeshwari.

Among the functions in the mofussil mention may be made of the one to be held on Monday at Surat under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur K. B. Vakil arranged by the Parsi Mitra Mandal, where Mr. Fakirji E. Bharucha is to speak on "Present Economic condition of the Parsis and Education of Children."

GIVER OF "GOOD THOUGHTS, GOOD WORDS, GOOD DEEDS."

According to a Western scholar Zoroaster, who "flourished almost before the dawn of history," gave to the world his immortal lessons of "Good Thoughts, Good Words, and Good Deeds." His teachings —which, paradoxical, as it may seem, have been ignored by a section of the Parsis,—are being gratefully acknowledged and highly respected and followed by a large section of Westerners, as evidenced by the visit a few months ago, to Bombay, of representatives of a clan hailing from America and Europe called "the White Mazdaznans," who have testified to the excellence and the purity of the religious doctrines and tenets of the old religion. In the words of the scholar quoted above "...we might hardly conceive what human belief would be now, had Zoroaster never existed."

ZOROASTRIANISM & MODERN SCIENCE

That Zoroaster was the first individual in the world, who had knowledge of what are now termed as Modern Sciences in the Medical World like Radiology, Therapy and Psychology was the view expressed by Dr. M. H. Meherji, who spoke on the Zoroaster Anniversary Day, celebrated by the Rathestar Mandal on Monday at the Sir Jivanji J. Modi Memorial Hall.

The subject of the talk was "How Ancient Tenets of Zoroastrianism are supported by the Modern Science."

Dr. S. A. Banker presiding over the functions said, Zoroaster had propounded a great religion whose greatness was borne even by the developments in Modern Science.

Aryanism was best represented in the world by Zoroastrianism.

The lecturer of the evening in the course of his discourse said that the writings of Modern Scientists like Sir Arbuthnot Lane (London), Dr. Gwelpa (Paris), Mr. Chromeyer (Berlin), Arnold Lorand (Carlsbad), and Alexis Carrel a distinguished Research worker of the Rockefeller Institute amply illustrated that Zoroaster was the pioneer in Medical knowledge including Surgery.

Towards the close Mrs. Frenny N. Cama sung some melodious tunes of sacred songs on the Dilruba which were well appreciated by the gathering.

Students of the Chanda Ramji Girls' School who passed the Matriculation Examination with distinction, the percentage of passes secured by the School being 80 per cent

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres 1,231 kc/s

Also 31.4 metres 9.550 kc/s for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4.905 kc/s for Transmission II

11-30 Indian Music

12-55 p. m. Market Rates, Announcements 1-5 European Music

TRANSMISSION II

5-30 p. m. Bombay Orchestra 5-40 Alla Rakkha 5-55 Folk-song 6-0 K. R. Patwardhan 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Bombay Slums; talk in Gujarati by Freny Soonawalla 7-45 Pas ke Napas comic sketch in Gujarati by D. K. Mehta 8-5 Provincial Melodies AIR Vocalists 8-30 Commercial News 8-45 Ghulam Mustafa 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Test commentary from B B C. 9-30 News 9-45 Sound Advice talk by 'Ayrvoice'.

Bombay I: Medium wave

10-0 p.m. Shankar Rao Sarnaik of Kolhapur Classical and light music 11-0 Close down.

Bombay II: Short-wave

10-0 p. m. Dance Music

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

7-0 a. m. Katha from 'Ramayan' 8-40 News In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

12-0 noon Devotion

1-0 p. m. Sans-Souci.

TRANSMISSION III

6-0 p. m. Timely Tunes 6-30 For Young Listeners 7-0 Eman Kalyan by AIR ORCHESTRA 7-10 Nawab Jan 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Recorded Recital 8-15 Books review of Hindustani books By M. Mohd. Said 8-30 Charm of Sarode 9-0 A Classical Melody 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Flippancies 10-0 Affairs in America talk by J. K. Cowlet 10-15 Flippancies (Contd.) 10-50 News 10-55 Test Summary Relayed from B B C.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.3 metres, 9.590 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4.995 kc/s.

6-0 to 7-30 p. m. Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 Geets 7-40 Violin Solo 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Lachhi Ram 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Ghazals 10-30 Sitar Solo 10-35 Tarabai 10-50 News 10-55 Programme as in Delhi I.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 John Philips and Orchestra. 1-6 Latest Dance Music. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 Newcomers' corner. 5-6 Calcutta v. K. O. S. B.'s commentary from the C. F. C. ground. 6-6 For Children. 6-36 Ashalata. 6-56 Akinchan Dutt. 7-31 Ram Chandra Pal. 7-51 It pays to advertise. Talk in Bengali by H. K. Chatterjee. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Ram Chandra Pal. 8-36 Zamiruddin Khan. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Interlude. 9-36 Review of publications by Beryl Harding. 9-51 Vocal Pianoforte Recital.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Bhagwat Geeta. 5-48 Announcements in Hindustani, instrumental interludes. 5-55 Bhajans. 6-15 Habibullah Kabuli. 6-30 Zohra Jabeen. 6-45 Hour with villagers. 7-45 Readings from selected books. 8-0 Pandit Nand Kumar. 8-20 Caravan. 8-30 Habibullah Kabuli. 8-50 Clarionet and Tabla. 8-55 Zohra Jabeen. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Dress. talk in Pashto by M. A. S. Gilani. 10-0 Habibullah Kabuli. 12-20 Listeners' letters. 10-40 Zohra Jabeen.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Umra Zia Begam. 7-0 B. P. Shinglu. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Parkash Chand of Amritsar. 8-25 Umra Zia Begam. 8-45 Gramophone Records. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Classical music. 10-5 Classical music. 10-40 Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s

p.m.

6-30 Shameembai. 6-55 Benoy Bhushan. 7-20 Mujaddid Mian. 7-45 To-day and To-morrow. Talk in Hindustani by H. D. Chandra. 8-0 Music Parade. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 I Object. To Westernization. Talk by D. P. Mukerjee. 10-0 Benoy Bhushan. 10-20 Mujaddid Mian. 10-35 Shameembai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s. (13.93 m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (18.88 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

p.m.

7-30 Rhythm Express. 8-15 Recital. 8-45 Ways and Means. 9-30 News. 9-50 Imitations. 10-0 Test, commentary. 10-10 North-American-Indian Music. 10-30 Reginald Foort. At BBC Theatre Organ. 10-55 Test commentary. 11-10 Close down.

p.m.

10-50 to 11-45 Arabic Programme.

MR. HARPRASAD J. BHAID, EDUCATIONIST OF AHMEDABAD WHO RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

EDUCATIONIST RETURNS FROM EUROPE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD: June 13.

Mr. Harprasad J. Bhatt, the well-known educationist of Ahmedabad, has just returned from an extensive tour of Europe.

His mission of going to Europe was to study personally the latest methods in child education in which he has been taking keen interest for long. During his stay in the Continent he was able to see various educational institutions of France, Germany, Holland and Belgium. He was fortunate enough to have a long interview with the well-known educationist Madam Montessori. Madam Montessori showed a lively interest in the Montessori experiments that are carried on in our country. She had expressed her desire to come over here and see personally some of the institutions that are run according to her method.

BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO KING

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Governor of Bombay and His Majesty the King Emperor:—

"On the happy occasion of Your Majesty's birthday I beg respectfully to tender Your Majesty the devoted congratulations of the Bombay Presidency".

His Majesty's reply:—

"I warmly thank you for the loyal message which you have sent me on behalf of the Bombay Presidency upon the occasion of the celebration of my birthday".—A. P.

MOTOR DRIVERS SYMPATHISE WITH CAWNPORE STRIKERS

Bombay Union Makes Token Donation Of Rs. 10 As Demonstration Of Solidarity

A resolution "condemning the millowners of Cawnpore refusing to give effect to the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee and sending its greetings to the 40,000 textile workers of Cawnpore who are on strike" was passed unanimously at a public meeting of the members of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union on Sunday.

Sjt. M. R. Masani the Vice-President of the Union presided.

The meeting further decided to send Rs. 10/- as a token of its sympathy for and solidarity with the strikers and their families.

Another resolution "joining in the demonstration of solidarity with the Chinese people in their struggle for national independence from Japanese aggression was also passed."

UNION'S RECORD.

The President in his opening remarks referred to the nation-wide observance of the China Day that day, and drew the attention of the drivers to the heroic struggle of the workers at Cawnpore.

He expressed satisfaction at the work done by the Union so far and announced that more than a hundred members had benefited under the Free Legal and Medical Aid Schemes of the Union, which had spent more than Rs. 700/- on the same. The Union was able to secure employment for about 25 unemployed drivers with the help of the Labour Exchange.

CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER

It was announced that a conference of all the Private Drivers in the City would be held in the first week of October 1938 at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Various problems such as fixed hours of work, minimum pay, sick leave, holiday with pay and various other subjects affecting the motor drivers would be discussed at the Conference.

JOIN CONGRESS.

Sjt. Asoka Mehta, addressing next, called upon the drivers to join the Union in large numbers and present a united front against the tyrannies of their employers. He explained at great length the development of labour movement in India and called upon the members to contribute their share in the struggle ahead. He also asked them to join the Congress which was fighting for their rights.

PATNA.—The Bihar Assembly, it is announced, will resume its sittings from June 24 instead of June 13. —A. P.

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SHERLEY'S

TONIC & CONDITION POWDERS

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Mr. T. P. TELANG, M.A. Education (Columbia) VICE-PRINCIPAL

Mr A. N. KOTHARE, M.Sc. (Lond.), Dip.Ed. (Dublin).
Mr. CHANDRAWADAN MEHTA, B.A.
Mr. MURLI THAKUR, M.A.
Mr. V. Y. KANTAK, B.A. (Hons.), Ellis Prizeman.
Mr. K. K. JOSHI, B.A. (First Class Hons.)
Mr. G. K. G. JOSHI, B.A. (Hons.).
Mr PRABHAKAR KAIKINI, B.A.
Mr. P. R. INGLE, B.Sc.
Mr. SHEVAK BHOJRAJ (Balkan-ji-Bari), Editor of "Pushpa."
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Mr. R. DUTT (Artist).
Mr. S. G. ATHAVALE (Music).
Mr. V. R. TALVALKAR (Physical Instructor).
Miss K. N. PATEL.
Mrs. KUSUM GHEEWALA (from Shantiniketan).
Miss SARLA DAVE.
Mrs. MADHURI SHIVADAS.

SCALE OF FEES.

(Revised owing to pressure from public)

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„ IV	Rs. 5-0-0
„ V	Rs. 5-8-0
„ VI	Rs. 6-8-0
„ VII	Rs. 7-0-0

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Trade Marks Act For India

Draft Bill Circulated For Opinion: Measure Based On British Model

CALCUTTA, June 13.

After considering the subject for over half a century the Government of India, it is understood, have at last decided to bring forward a Bill before the Assembly (Central) to legislate and facilitate the registration of Trade Mark in India.

Draft Bill Circulated

In the course of a memorandum recently circulated to the provincial Governments, the Commerce Department of the Central Government, deal exhaustively with the history of the question and have circulated a draft Bill the provisions of which, however, do not represent the final views of the Government or form which the legislature may ultimately take.

Opinions Invited

The proposals, they say, have been set out in this form in order to facilitate the consideration of the details of the Scheme and a final draft of the Bill will be prepared after the views of the various interests on the present proposals have been ascertained and examined.

British Model For India

The memorandum, among other things, says that in framing the Bill for Trade Mark registration a number of factors must be taken into account. India is the only country of any economic standing where Trade Mark legislation is not yet in force. The demand for legislation has, however, increased in intensity with the growing recognition of the merits of the proposals. The Trade Mark Law must lay down clearly the nature and the extent of the protection offered to trade mark owners. The conditions and limitations subject to which they exercise their rights must also be clearly defined in the Act. A scheme on the French model which confers on property rights may not give sufficient protection to the registered owners, while an attributive system would be prejudicial to the first user. The British system on the other hand is a compromise between these two extremes. For other reasons also it seems desirable to them that the Indian Bill should be framed on the lines of the English Statutes. In the first place as the Indian Commercial legislation has generally been based on the corresponding English laws, it would be convenient if the same precedent were followed in this case. Secondly in the civil suits relating to trade marks in India, the courts at present follow the Statute law in England as based on the common law.

WHY BRITISH MODEL IS TAKEN

As the Statute law in England is based on the Common law, the Indian legislation could be safely modelled on the U.K. Acts. Thirdly, as has often been pointed out, if India adopts the British system the Indian courts will have the guidance of the decisions of the English tribunals and difficulties that may otherwise be encountered in amending the law will be removed.

The draft Bill, it is pointed out, therefore, has been based on the U.K. Trade Marks Act of 1905 to 1937 though some of its provisions are taken from the consolidating Bill which was presented to Parliament in 1936 but has not yet passed into law.

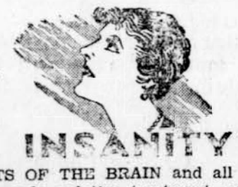
FOR 60 YEARS UNDER CONSIDERATION

It is further pointed out that the question of undertaking legislation on the registration of trade marks has been under consideration for over 60 years. Until 1928, however, the Commercial opinion both in England and India was found rather unanimously or on the balance to be against the proposal but during the last ten years the demand for legislation has strengthened. In the pre-war period Indian foreign trade was mainly with the U.K. and was confined to a large extent to important staples of commerce. The largest single item for the import trade consisted of cotton goods which were supplied also exclusively by British manufacturers. In such circumstances the demand for the introduction of a statutory scheme could hardly be expected to arouse much enthusiasm either among the Indian or Foreign merchants in India. On every occasion that the question was raised during the period opposition was encountered from powerful Lancashire interests which objected to the examination in India of U.K. registered marks. On this crucial point no compromise seemed to be possible and as Indian Commercial bodies also were either opposed to or lukewarm in their support of the proposed legislation no progress was made before the war, with the scheme.

RISE OF JAPAN

The situation, however, has undergone a radical change as a result of economic development in India since the war. Firstly the partial monopoly which the U.K. exporters enjoyed in the Indian market has been successfully challenged by other countries. The tendency in India to widen her sphere of relation in foreign trade was, already in evidence before war and as early as 1905 there had been complaints that continental infringements of English marks had been to permeate the Indian marks. It is with the emergence, however, of Japan as a serious rival to the U.K. as a supplier of cotton goods to India that the cases of fraudulent imitations of marks have become more common. During the last ten years there have been several complaints of piracy of both Indian and British cotton marks by Japanese manufacturers and references have frequently been made to the inadequacy of the law on the subject.—United Press.

Dr. W. C. ROY'S (Calcutta) Specific for Insanity,
For the Treatment of Mental Diseases.



ROY PILLS

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BAN ON MEETINGS IN MANGROL

Sequel To Dispute Between Khatedars And Workers

(From A Correspondent).
MANGROL-VADHRI, June 11.

"Whereas speeches full of incitement are being delivered in the meetings and the tension, which is likely to endanger the peace among the Khatedars, tenants and the labourers of this Taluka, it is hereby ordered that henceforth no meetings shall be held or arranged within the limits of Mangrol Taluka without the permission of the proper authority (the District Magistrate of Navsari), for a period of six months."

This is the gist of the order passed on 8th June, by the Suba of Navsari Prant, following an unsuccessful attempt to bring about a compromise between the Khatedar-employers and the labourers of the Taluka.

It may be mentioned here that the Suba, who had specially come down to Vankal on 7th June for the purpose, appealed to both parties, to come to a settlement. But unfortunately there was a hitch. The workers demanded that they should be paid at the end of each day's work. The Khatedars however could not forego their demand that the payment should be made after every ten days.

KHATEDARS' CONTENTION.

In the Khatedars' opinion the work on land was entirely different from that in the mills. If a worker is paid daily, there is no guarantee that he will resume work the next day. As the monsoon has set in and the work in the fields has enormously increased the Khatedar-employers cannot afford to leave the work half-done and thereby endanger the crops in the fields. But the representatives of the workers stuck to their demand, as they felt that the illiterate workers were likely to be deceived if they agreed to receive the wages after every ten days.

News has just come from Anklod, a village at a few miles distant from here, that the Bhils there were beaten by some local Mohamedans. Police are investigating.

Harwood League Football

Robertson's 3 Goals For Caltex

BOMBAY CITY 'A' BEATEN AGAIN — (3-1)

A smart passing shower of rain greeted the Caltex and the Bombay City 'A,' who turned out to play Monday's fixture, in the first division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament, at the Co-operage, and which resulted in a victory for the former by 3 goals to 1.

The honours of the match go to Robertson, leader of the winners' attack, who was responsible for all the three goals scored by his side.

CITY'S EARLY LEAD.

The game opened in a ding-dong affair and there was hardly anything noteworthy till the 9th minute from the start, when the Bombay City established the lead. Maartensz, their right half-back, who was in possession, sent in a rising kick, which came to Pickering, the latter heading beautifully in the right corner of the net giving no chance to the Caltex custodian.

UP AND DOWN PLAY.

Following up and down play for a couple of minutes, the Oilmen, who got away with a right-wing move, came on terms, when Robertson dashed forward to meet the ball, which came in from Vaz. McNamara, who kept post for the City, rushed out but the Caltex centre-forward, had helped the ball in the net before the Bombay City's goal-keeper could come anywhere near it.

At the opposite end Brackstone missed a "sitter," shooting wide from a near range and half-time found the teams on level terms with 1 goal each to their credit.

On changing ends the City exerted pressure and Brackstone, their centre-forward, took a hard shot, which was saved by the Caltax goal-keeper at the expense of a corner. This flag-kick also brought no advantage.

With the score-board reading 1 goal all, the Bombay City were presented with a glorious chance of getting ahead, when for a "foul" against Wilson, the referee ordered a penalty-kick in favour of the City. Leonard, who was entrusted with this task, failed to draw home the advantage.

The Oilmen now dangerously raided their opponents' area and success came their way in the 15th minute from the re-start, when a bout of short-passing between Almeida, Gardner and Robertson gave them the lead, the last-named being responsible for this point.

7 minutes later the same player obtained the third goal for his side and the Caltex came out deserving winners by 3 goals to 1.

The Result:—
CALTEX 3 goals.
BOMBAY 'A' 1 goal.

The teams were:—

CALTEX:—Ottmann; Wilson and Corton; Blake, Telang and Nelson; Vaz Gardner, Robertson, Almeida and Karunakar.

BOMBAY CITY 'A':—McNamara; Almeida and Leonard; Maartensz, Pope and Egerton; Grange, Rigby, Brackstone, Pickering and Wilkins.

Referee:—Mr. A. Haworth.

Linesmen:—Messrs. Terry and Kunder.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Cheshires v. Bombay Gymkhana at 5-30 p.m.

RAJPUTANA CRICKETERS DRAW AT ALDERSHOT

Brilliant Century By Gopaldas

ALDERSHOT, June 4.

The match between Aldershot Command and Rajputana was left drawn at Aldershot on Saturday, June 4.

Scores:

RAJPUTANA (1st Innings)

K. Bose, l.b.w. b Cole	23
C. H. Banker, b Cole	1
Abbas Khan, c Hugonin, b Arnold	6
V. S. Hazare, b Cole	2
M. A. Gopaldas, c Dickson, b Cole	108
N. Kesari, c and b Arnold	34
K. Bhattachorja, l.b.w. b Cole	34
Gulab Singh, c Hugonin, b Dickson	1
G. K. Qurashi, b Cole	0
D. R. Chopra, l.b.w. b Cole	0
L. Ramji, not out	5
Extras	12
Total	226

ALDERSHOT COMMAND (1st Innings)

L. T. Grove, run out	4
D. G. Davies-Scourfield, l.b.w. b Hazare	43
G. W. White, c Abbas Khan, b Bhattachorja	75
M. Northern, c Gopaldas, b Hazare	3
J. D. L. Dickson, l.b.w. b Gopaldas	37
G. Birch, l.b.w. b Gopaldas	1
J. G. Halstead, c Hazare, b Bhattachorja	8
E. S. Cole, c Abbas Khan, b Bhattachorja	3
D. R. Dalgish, c Banker, b Bhattachorja	10
T. E. Hugonin, c Chopra, b Hazare	11
F. G. Arnold, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	206

RAJPUTANA (2nd Innings)

K. Bose, b Cole	21
C. H. Banker, st. Hugonin, b Birch	33
Abbas Khan, b Dickson	2
V. H. Hazare, b Grove	30
M. A. Gopaldas, run out	12
N. Kesari (not out)	27
K. Bhattachorja (not out)	1
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wkts. declared)	130

ALDERSHOT COMMAND (2nd Innings)

L. T. Grove, c Gulab Singh, b Hazare	1
D. G. Davies-Scourfield, b Bhattachorja	0
G. W. White, b Ramji	56
M. Northern, c Hazare, b Bhattachorja	5
D. L. Dickson, c Gulab Singh b Ramji	26
J. G. Halstead, b Ramji	0
E. S. Cole, c Chopra, b Ramji	2
D. R. Dalgish, c Gopaldas, b Ramji	5
T. E. Hugonin (not out)	14
T. G. Arnold (not out)	3
Total (for 8 wkts.)	112

INDIAN CRICKETERS' SUCCESS IN LANCASHIRE LEAGUE

Amar Nath Captures 6 Wkts. For 28 Runs

LONDON, June 6.
(By Air Mail)

Amarsingh and Amar Nath, the Indian Test Cricketers, who are on engagements with Colne and Nelson Clubs in the Lancashire League, have been putting up some good performances.

Playing for Colne against Burnley, Amarsingh included three sixers and eleven fours in a hurricane 79 made in 52 minutes. He then captured five Burnley wickets for 79 runs.

Playing for Nelson Club against Lowerhouse, Amar Nath accomplished his best feat of the season in taking six Lowerhouse wickets for 28.—Reuter.

HUNT CUP CALLOVER

LONDON, June 13.

The following is Hunt Cup callover:—

7/1 Azampasha offered, 15/2 taken.
9/1. Artist Prince offered 10/1 taken.
100/8 Couvert offered, 100/7 taken.
100/8 Fullsail.
100/6 Burdock offered 18/1 taken.
100/7 Phakos Moody Terror, offered.
100/6 Lady of Shaloot Galsonia offered 20/1 taken.
100/6 Reward Noble King.
20/1 Puzzler offered.
20/1 Alarmbell offered, 25/1 taken.
20/1 Leksar Overcoat, Blandstar, Danbulger, offered.
25/1 Carlisle offered, 20/1 taken.
25/1 Edgehill.
33/1 Canteener, taken and offered.—Reuter.

FOR TRAINING IN PAPER-MAKING

MADRAS, June 13.

In pursuance of their decision taken a few months ago the Madras Government have to-day selected ten candidates from eight districts of the Presidency to be sent for training in industries in the headquarters of the Village Industries Association, Wardha.

The candidates will be given a monthly stipend of Rs. 15 per head and will be given training in paper-making for a period of three months.—United Press.

Protect your HEALTH

If you value your health, you should certainly smoke Passing Show. Their extra quality is a real safeguard. Besides giving you far greater smoking enjoyment, Passing Show quickly soothe tired nerves and act as a refreshing tonic.

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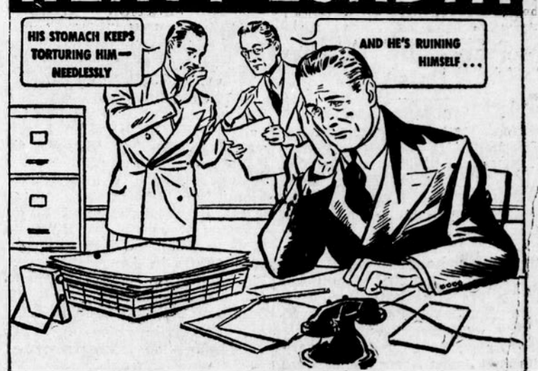
HEAVY LOAD..!



INDIGESTION, gastric pains, and nausea, due to too much acid—the immediate results of excessive acidity—are a burden too heavy to bear.

BiSoDoL, the modern antacid—recommended by physicians and dentists because its action is rapid and tested—efficiently combats these frequent disturbances; it alkalizes and settles the stomach without irritating. A teaspoonful in a glass of water is enough to give almost immediate relief.

BiSoDoL quickly relieves the effects of over-indulgence in food, drink or tobacco; neutralizes acidity and purifies the breath.

During pregnancy, BiSoDoL relieves the discomfort caused by nausea and vomiting.

BiSoDoL
THE MODERN, PROVED ANTACID
B302

NO EXCLUSION— OF MUSLIMS

Bihar Govt.'s Statement On Agricultural Dept. Appointments

PATNA, June 11.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Officer, Government of Bihar:—

"Communications have recently appeared in a Calcutta paper wherein an attempt has been made to show that the Muslims have been excluded from the appointments made in the Department of Agriculture by the present Government, and that preference has been given to the Kayasthas in making appointments. As both these statements are wholly incorrect, the following facts are published for general information:—

Since July, 1937, (when the present Government assumed office) the following appointments have been made in the Department of Agriculture, the number of Muslims appointed and their percentage being given in each case.

Assistant Directors of Agriculture: The total number of appointments made—6, Muslims—2, percentage 33; Chemical Section: the total number of appointments made—3, Muslim—1, percentage 33; Scientific Assistants: the total number of appointments made—3, Muslim—1, percentage 33; Fieldmen: the total number of appointments made—3, Muslim—1, percentage 33; Overseers (Jute Scheme): the total number of appointments made—6, Muslims—2, percentage 33.

It will be seen from the above figures that in each case the Muslims have secured one-third of the total appointments.

As regards the allegation that preference has been given to the Kayasthas, only 5 appointments out of these 21 have gone to the Kayasthas, not because they were Kayasthas but because, on merit, they were considered suitable for the posts to which they were appointed.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 1, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 15, 1357
Parsi: Deh 12, 1307
Hightide: 0-16 13-14
Lowtide: 6-13 19-12
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Haj Committee, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, June 15.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 16.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATHS

Mrs. Motibai Tricumdas Dwarkadas aged 46 died on Monday morning at 10 a.m. Uthamna ceremony to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at 22, Walkeshwar Road.

DALAL—Bomanji Merwanji Rustomji Dalal, partner Merwanji and Sons, brokers, died last night. Funeral, to-day (Tuesday 14th June) at 4 p.m. at Colaba Castle, Middle Colaba near Colaba Post Office.

POSTAL NOTICE

Supplementary superscribed registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for South Africa and all mails for Lorenzo Marques per s.s. 'Gujarat' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 15th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Narkunda' with the mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

The 'Narkunda' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, a Hostel will be opened from the 16th instant.

The Hostel will be housed in an independent bungalow with a garden in front, on the Hughes Road. The premises are situated opposite the Cecil Restaurant and next door to the Hughes Road Post Office.

The rent ranges from Rs. 55 to Rs. 70 per term per seat.

Application forms for admission to the hostel are available at the office of the Bombay Students' Union, opposite the Congress House, between 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Further enquiries could be made there during the said hour.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG)

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held at the Indira Building, Poibavdi, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. to discuss the proposed boycott of the cloth shops dealing in cloth produced by the Cawnpore Mills.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA TOZHILALI SEVA SANGHAM

In aid of the Free Night School conducted by the B. K. T. S. Sangham, Gamdevi, a Variety Exhibition of Physical Feats will be held on Sunday the 19th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House. Famous All-India Weight-lifting Champions, M. Bharatan and P. Krishnan, will give an exhibition of their prowess, besides select performances by Prof. Sheshappa's Circus group. Thrilling feats of strength by Prof. Thrivedi is also be included in the programme.

Eros Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PRISON OFFICIALS! SOCIAL REFORMERS!! LAWYERS!!! MAGISTRATES!!!!

DON'T MISS SEEING THE GREATEST PRISON DRAMA

"PENITENTIARY"

Featuring: WALTER CONNOLLY, JOHN HOWARD and JEAN PARKER.

A Universal Picture

IT'S the MOST DEVASTATING EXPLOSION OF DRAMATIC DYNAMITE!

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THE EXCELSIOR.

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TOM WALLS RALPH LYNN in their latest laugh-riot

"FOR VALOUR"

By BEN TRAVERS

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Last of the Mohicans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krisana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Penitentiary" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"For Valour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruva" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Broadway Melody of 1938" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Hurricane" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
REGAL—"Women Are Like That" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"This'll make You Whistle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Prithvi-Putra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE AND COMMERCIAL ART

The second anniversary celebration of the National Academy of Fine and Commercial Art began with an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music on Saturday the 11th instant at Krishna Bhavan, Sandhurst Bridge.

A large number of artists and journalists of Bombay was present on the occasion.

Mr. Kalalbdhi the Director of the institution made a speech emphasising the importance of Art.

Mr. Jagjivan Shah thanked the public and the parents for the encouragement they had given.

After light refreshments the guests dispersed late at night.

ARYA KUMAR UNION

The Secretary writes:—

Arya Kumar Union celebrated its first year of existence on Sunday, and a big party was arranged. Many distinguished citizens were present.

Another party was also arranged to congratulate the members, who appeared for the recent Matriculation examination and came out successful.

The gathering dispersed after light refreshments.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Rao Saheb Natesh Iyer, will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. on "The Rape of Hinduism."

WIRELESS OPERATORS

Competency Certificate Examination

The next quarterly examination for Certificates of Competency as Wireless Operator will be held at Calcutta commencing on Monday the 25th July 1938. Candidates desirous of appearing in the examination should apply to the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs, Telegraph Secretary, Alipore, Calcutta, by the 10th July 1938 at the latest, on the prescribed form of application which is obtainable at that address.—A.P.

Hindu Women, assisted by priests, worshipping the "Banyan" plant on "Vat-Savitri" festival day which came off on Monday.

SOMNAMBULIST WALKS 16 MILES IN SLEEP!

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

The Ferozepur Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes that a somnabulist walked from Ferozepur to Kasur—distance of 16 miles—in sleep, and appears to have thrown all somnambulists into the shade.

Pt. Ram Rakha went to sleep as usual last night, but got up some time later and walked all the way to Kasur station without knowing what he was doing. At the station he lay down and slept. When he got up he was surprised to find himself in strange and unfamiliar surroundings and was amazed when he was told that he was in Kasur. With swollen feet Pt. Ram Rakha returned to Forozepur several hours later and is now confined to bed.

The feat is remarkable because the way to Kasur lies along the Bikaner Canal and is at places dangerous for pedestrians in the dark, and over the Sutlej.—A.P.

DEATH OF MRS. TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce that Mrs. Motibai Tricumdas Dwarkadas, aged 46, died this morning at 10.

The Uthamna ceremony will take place on Wednesday 3 p.m. Bombay Time at 22, Walkeshwar Road.

BHULABHAI IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Ceneral Legislative Assembly, arrived in Bombay this morning from Karachi after his recent tour of Europe.—A. P.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

On Sunday, the Bombay East Indian Community presented an address to His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Thomas D. Roberts, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, in the East Indian Hall, Bandra, before a large gathering that was the cream of the East Indian Community. Men, women and children from every part of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein came to greet His Grace.

On the arrival of His Grace, he was received by the President of the East Indian Association, who presented the members of the Committee to him.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, the President of the Association, then reading the address, said. "On behalf of the Bombay East Indian Association we beg to express our unfeigned joy at having you in our midst here to-day as our Supreme Pastor in the Archdiocese of Bombay. We regret to have to state that there is deplorable illiteracy in parts of Salsette, in Dharavi Island and Bassein. A Secondary School is badly wanted at Bhayandar. In the island of Dharavi, which may be considered a part of Salsette, with a population of 9,000 Catholics, entirely East Indian, a Secondary School is needed at Utan. In Bassein with its population of 25,000 Catholics, wholly East Indian, one or two Secondary Schools are necessary in addition to the High School at Papdi. Above all, Schools for girls are required. Industrial Schools would be useful and the first one might be established in Dharavi Island. The need of an Agricultural School for a community mainly agriculturists need not be emphasized.

Replying to the address, His Grace emphasised the need for Catholic Unity, saying "We have to be realistic no less than idealists to face the fact honestly that Catholic Unity is not to be had save by paying the full price of Catholic discipline. Catholic obedience."

At the conclusion of the speech the members of the East Indian Association were "At Home" to His Grace, in the St. Andrew's High School Hall.

BANDRA INSTITUTE ACTIVE.

On Saturday, the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bandra, held a whist-drive followed by a social which was well attended by members and their friends. The whist-drive commenced at 9-30 p.m., about twenty tables contesting. The whist-drive concluding at 11 p.m., dancing commenced to a radio-gram, which concluded at about 1-30 p.m.

After whist, Miss Mullenuex, distributed the prize of the Handicap Billiard Tournament held recently, to the winners. The Mullenuex, shield and the Institute cup for the winner was won by Mr. J. J. Calill. Mr. A. L. Shortland annexing the runners-up.

No Clash Of Interests

Between Khaddar & Textile Industry

Giri Lays Foundation Stone Of Jawahar Mills At Salem

SALEM, (By Mail)

"I HAVE BEEN ASKED HOW A CONGRESS MINISTER, REPRESENTING AN INSTITUTION WORKING FOR THE PROPAGATION OF KHADDAR CAN THINK OF LAYING A FOUNDATION-STONE FOR A TEXTILE MILL. I AM NOT AT ALL SURPRISED AT IT, BECAUSE CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVES, PROPAGANDISTS, ETC., GO EVERYWHERE AND TELL THAT KHADDAR MUST BE PRODUCED AND WORN. AT THE SAME TIME, I AM DEFINITELY IN A POSITION TO STATE THAT, THERE IS NOTHING IN TERMS OF CONTRADICTION BETWEEN THE INTERESTS OF PROPAGATION OF KHADDAR AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE MILL INDUSTRY," OBSERVED THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI, MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES, LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE JAWAHAR MILLS LTD., HERE.

NEED FOR ADJUSTMENT

Mr. Giri then pointed out: "The bullock cart has not been affected by the introduction of the horse-drawn carriage and aeroplanes and the steamers have not affected the train, or the automobile or the horse-drawn carriage or the bullock cart. All these have their proper places.

"Khaddar cannot clothe everybody in this country, neither can the textile mills, as textile mills in other countries have also been dumping their material here. Therefore, there is no question of khaddar suffering because a textile mill has come into existence. The hand-loom weaver said that he was suffering on account of the mill. In my view, all these things can be adjusted properly, without difficulty."

As Minister in charge of Industries and Labour, he was interested in the eradication of unemployment, both among the educated and uneducated. He felt that while the textile mills gave employment to the industrial workers, Khaddar would give employment to agricultural workers.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION

"I do not wish to say," observed the Minister, "that Khaddar production, whether spinning or weaving, will give an adequate living wage to the agricultural workers but I feel that it will give a sort of subsidiary occupation to the villagers or it will be at any rate, in a position to supply an unemployment dole to agricultural workers. To those who have no food or sufficient work, Khaddar will take the position of an unemployment dole. Specially it suits the village women folk, who may not have any other work to take up. To-day, as you may know, the Government is thinking in terms of unemployment dole for industrial workers who are thrown out of employment.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

Therefore in a big country like India, Khaddar has its own place and the textile mill has its own place also. I am certain that the number of textile mills coming into being in our country need not disturb the equanimity of those who have founded mills already."—United Press.

Publication Of Nehru-Jinnah Correspondence

Bombay Chief Of United Press Regrets Serious Blunder Of Staff

BOMBAY, June 13.

Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Director-in-Charge of the United Press of India, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the Press with regard to the premature and unauthorised publication of the Nehru-Jinnah correspondence:—

"The authorities of the United Press of India are sincerely sorry at the premature publicity given to the Nehru-Jinnah correspondence at this stage. The editorial staff at Bombay committed the blunder without consulting the higher authorities in Bombay or the Managing Editor. On Saturday last at about 6-30 p.m. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel brought to my notice for the first time that our news agency had earlier in the day released for publication the correspondence, and immediately I made frantic efforts to stop the publication by express telegrams and telephones to all centres.

REQUEST TO PAPERS.

"The Managing Editor also sent immediate and earnest request to all newspapers in the country, to stop publication of the same as per the text of the wire sent.

"The United Press is informed by the Congress authorities that the publication at this stage of the Nehru-Jinnah correspondence relating to the problem of communal settlement is likely to hamper the Congress-League negotiations which are already in progress. Accordingly all constituents of the "United Press" to whom the series of correspondence referred to has been circulated from Bombay, are hereby earnestly requested to withhold its publication for the time being. Inconvenience caused to them is regretted.—Managing Editor.

"But it was too late to stop the publication in all papers. It is very much regretted that such a serious blunder should have been committed.

"Without in the least trying to support such premature publication of the correspondence which I deprecate very much and for which serious steps have been taken to avoid a recurrence. I may say that it was partially due to the over-anxiety of our editorial staff in Bombay to score over our rivals who are placed in more advantageous positions."

IMPROVING BENGAL'S LIVESTOCK

Govt. To Organise Animal Husbandry Section

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bengal have decided, as a part of its comprehensive programme for the benefit of the agriculturists of this Province, to organise an Animal Husbandry Section under the Agriculture and Industries Department, the object of which will be to improve and protect from the cattle diseases to the livestock of Bengal.

In order to carry on the work of this new Section, a Board has been formed with the Minister for Agriculture and the Director of Industries as well as the Director of the Veterinary Department as members.

It will be recalled here that a scheme for the improvement of the livestock in this Province got an impetus from the rural uplift grants of the Government of India.

The latest move of the Government of Bengal is to continue that work on a permanent basis.—United Press.

16 To Match 48!

(From A Correspondent).

Personal friends and relatives of Mr. Chhotalal Kalidas Butala, Income-Tax Officer, Broach, are perturbed at his reported decision to marry at the age of 48, a young girl of about 16.

Mr. Butala it is pointed out has five children by his first wife who died only a few months ago. All attempts at persuading Mr. Butala to refrain from marrying at this age, such a young girl have proved futile as he seems bent on it.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, June 13.

The monsoon has been generally strong in West Coast, Gujarat, East Rajputana, Central parts of the country, North West Frontier Province, Punjab, United Provinces and North East India. Rain has also fallen locally in Deccan and a few stations in West Rajputana. Temperatures are markedly below normal in the region of Punjab and Rajputana to North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji eight inches: Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Mahableshwar six; Mangalore five; Jalpaiguri and Cawnpore four; Bhopal, Ahmedabad, Murree Calicut, and Cochin two; Bogra, Bahraich, Jhansi, Mussoorree Sri Ganganagar, Kotah, and Brijnagar one and half.—A. P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13-6-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.9 degrees 1.4 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 9.1 degrees 0.9 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per nt.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 21 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 271 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.18 inches

Total rainfall during the month 17.40 inches

Total rainfall during the year 18.69 inches. f

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-6-1938.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.73 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.52 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FORTY POUNDS OF FAT WENT LIKE MAGIC

Young Woman's Success in Reducing

RECOVERED HER FIGURE WITH KRUSCHEN

Seven months ago, this young woman received a nasty shock. She discovered that her weight was 13 st. 8 lbs.—and she was only twenty-five! Her discovery of a reducing treatment that worked like magic is best told in her own words:—

"I am twenty-five years old, and 5 ft. 6 ins. tall. Three years ago, I started to gain weight at an alarming rate. I did not realise how much weight I had actually gained (as I had become very shy of scales) until last August, when curiosity got the better of me, and looking round so that nobody should see me I got on a scale—and I nearly fainted. I weighed exactly 13st. 8 lbs.

"I tried dieting—but what I lost one week I would gain the next (some times with interest). So I experimented with various remedies. Eventually I took Kruschen and at the same time modified my diet. This method worked like magic. I am now down to 10 st. 10 lbs., a loss of 40 lbs. in seven months."—(Miss) J. W.

Kruschen combats the cause of fat by assisting the internal organs to perform their functions properly—to throw off each day those waste products and poisons which, if allowed to accumulate, will be converted by the body's chemistry into fatty tissue.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1938

MANSA SETTLEMENT

There will be wide-spread satisfaction at the settlement of the long-standing dispute between the Mansa State Ruler and the peasants in the State, brought about by the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. That dispute has interested the whole country because of its political significance and the ideal Satyagraha which the peasants offered for months with rare courage and self-sacrifice. The whole story of their Satyagraha is most instructive and inspiring and deserves to be chronicled in full detail in a permanent form. Here we shall mention only a few salient facts. The dispute was throughout mainly economic and originated in excessive land revenue assessment, increasing at every decennial revision settlement. The position became serious in recent years when many of the customary rights which the peasants enjoyed as occupants for generations were taken away arbitrarily, the State claiming the right of evicting them at any time on any pretext. As Sardar Vallabhbhai himself points out in his own statement on the settlement, "even the trees which were grown and reared by them were supposed to belong to the State. The "begar" system was in full force and illegal exactions, petty tyranny and harassments under the administration made the life of peasants miserable."

Exemplary Civil Resistance

Even the worm turns and when the position in Mansa became intolerable about six months ago the peasants, who had tried in vain all milder methods of agitation, decided to resist oppression more effectively, though peacefully. What followed is a shining lesson to all more or less similarly circumstanced people. In the Sardar's own words: "When all protests and petitions for the reduction in the crushing burden of land revenue failed, they refused to pay the land revenue and in the course of that struggle, they established the Mansa Khedut Committee which replaced the State in all matters, and the entire machinery of the State was paralysed. At a later stage a regular Panchayat constituted on an elective basis on adult franchise was established." As was to be expected, this resistance was met with increased repression which sometimes exceeded "the limits of law, propriety and even decency." But even in the most desperate position the peasants displayed a phenomenal sense of discipline, a true Satyagraha spirit. There is not one word of exaggeration in the following testimony of the Sardar: "In this heroic struggle, the peasants showed wonderful capacity of organisation and their sacrifice and suffering evoked sympathy from all quarters. The brave women of Mansa stood side-by-side with men and showed marvellous courage and strength of will and purpose. They ungrudgingly suffered all hardships, insults and even physical injury." It was this spirit of Satyagraha that won the battle finally.

One More Triumph Of Satyagraaha

When repression failed to break the spirit of the peasants the State authorities agreed to refer the dispute to Sardar Vallabhbhai for a settlement. And after prolonged discussions both the contending parties have accepted an honourable settlement which redresses all the peasants' grievances. In particular, the State has agreed to modify the Land Revenue policy on the lines followed in Baroda, to reduce the present assessment by 35 per cent. till the new revision settlement is made, to recognise all customary occupancy rights, to release all prisoners and remit all unrecovered fines. This is certainly a great victory to the brave village Hampdens of the Mansa State. It is one more triumph that true Satyagraha has achieved and should hearten all those who have to fight for their rights. One might wonder how the illiterate poor people of a small backward State could put up such an organised fight. But perfect non-violence makes amends for many shortcomings in the technique of resistance and Satyagraha seems to be in the blood of every Indian. Satyagraha is destined to achieve more and greater triumphs in this land.

Hasty Decision

The decision arrived at by the labour leaders in the Central Provinces to declare a general strike in the textile industry from the 1st of July will be profoundly deplored. Such a decision appears to us rash and precipitate, especially when the recommendations of the C. P. Textile Labour Inquiry Committee are under the active consideration of the local Government. We fail to see what the labour leaders are likely to gain by prejudging the verdict of the Government in such a manner. Moreover it is evident from the recent Press Note issued by the C. P. Government in this connection that the Labour leaders have themselves contributed to the delay in the official settlement of the question by their failure to represent their case to the Government so long in spite of the latter's invitation. It seems rather surprising indeed that Mr. Ruikar, instead of availing himself of the fresh opportunity extended to him by the Minister for Industries, should have advised his colleagues in favour of the declaration of a general strike. We, of course, grant the fundamental right of workers to go on strike, nor are we wanting in sympathy for the grievances of the workers. But a general strike ought necessarily to be the last weapon in the armoury of labour, and it must be resorted to only when all other methods of settlement have failed. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that the Congress Cabinet of the province is pledged to advance the welfare of labour and we are confident that their recommendations will be conceived in a just and generous spirit. In Bombay, in spite of the difference in details, Government's recommendations on the Textile Committee's report have been accepted by both the parties and they have appreciably bettered the industrial situation in this presidency. There is no reason why a similar happy settlement should not follow in the Central Provinces. We, therefore, earnestly urge the labour leaders of the province to reconsider their decision and not to precipitate an uncalled for crisis, which is bound to lead to much avoidable suffering.

Unfortunate

It appears from the statements issued by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad that some of our contemporaries published the text of the correspondence between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah in spite of their very definite request to the contrary. We wish they had not done so. We must not be misunderstood. It is the raison d'etre of a newspaper to secure and supply news. But it is a duty which has to be qualified by certain other considerations also. The urgent request by these two leaders did constitute, and should have been accepted as, one of such dominating considerations. The communal question is one of peculiar delicacy, of such exceptional delicacy indeed that the desire for, and duty to secure, "scoops" must be subordinated to the necessities of the problem. As it is, all that has been achieved by the publication of the text is that an injustice has been done to the persons concerned and a complicated problem, has been rendered a little more difficult, if only for the time being.

LOWER THE RATIO

Indian Interests First

(By Prof. B. P. ADARKAR, Allahabad University).

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Congress President has taken up the issue of the Ratio and given a new orientation to Congress activities by directing attention to what undoubtedly constitutes one of the three or four major Indian economic issues of the present day. In the nature of things it is only to be expected that the Government of India should once again baulk the issue by resorting to a subterfuge which has been dictated as much by their cussed diehardism as by their persistent espousal of purely British and Official interests. Enlightened and impartial economic opinion in this country, as voiced by the Economic Conferences (e. g. at Agra in December 1936) has never entertained any doubt as to the advisability of the devaluation and delinking of the Rupee; thus, it ill behoves the champions of foreign interests at Simla to sling mud at others and say that it is only the selfish speculators of Bombay and Calcutta who want a change in the ratio.

India The Best Judge

If it is the determination of the Government to maintain its pet ratio of 1s. 6d. against all odds, its power to do so has never been in doubt: to fritter away the accumulated resources, gold as well as sterling, of Rs. 160 crores is only one way of doing it, but the Government can well satisfy its whim by doing the thing "a outrance" by raising Gargantuan loans in the sterling market as well, if necessary, and lead the country down the slippery slope of deflation and bankruptcy! The more important question, however, is whether such a course is suggested by rational ends and interests. Surely if the monetary policy of this country were really shaped in the interests of its commerce and economy, its own nationals and businessmen must be the best judges of those interests

Gold Exports

Since 1931, owing to the adventitious aid of enormous gold exports and later on owing to the improved export position primarily caused by revival of economic activity in Europe and America, the 1s. 6d. ratio was maintained at its upper point and the India Government was put in possession of ample sterling resources in London. So far as gold was concerned, it was undoubtedly an unnatural position in which capital resources were being frittered away on current account to pay for the "home charges" primarily. Since 1937, however, owing to the depletion of exportable gold stocks in India and the recent recession of economic activity in the West, India's balance of payments has been showing signs of considerable weakness. Whether or not in 1926, the year of stabilisation, the ratio was a natural one is now, to my mind, a somewhat academical issue. We must view the currency question as a dynamic one and relate it to the requirements of each period.

Need For Adjustment

From this angle there is no doubt whatever that the exhaustion of treasure on the one hand, and the falling exports and sagging rupee prices on the other, indicate a period ahead which calls for a readjustment in the fundamental relationships of the Rupee with the world's currencies. Unfortunately, in the past the Government has never evinced much solicitude for the internal trade and price structure of India and, in fact, has always sacrificed the vastly superior quantities of internal trade and production for the dubious benefits of foreign trade. The time has come when India's currency policy should be attuned to the permanent and fundamental needs of its economy.

Opportune Moment

The time was never more opportune than to-day for such readjustment. The Reserve Bank of India Act requires the Central Board to represent to the Government that the international situation "has sufficiently clarified" for a revision of policy The international monetary horizon has always had its clouds since 1920, if not since 1870, and I cannot think of any period right up to 1934 when things have been stable or clarified; but surely since 1934 world conditions, as well as the Indian monetary situation, have been fairly stable. It is a subterfuge to deny that this is so. If Government really be-

(Continued on page 10 Col 4)

INDIAN DRUG INDUSTRY

Need Of Uniform Legislation

(By Mohamed Hanif).

With the adjournment of the select committee on the "Import of Drugs Bill" and reference to the provincial governments; coming as it does simultaneously with the proposal of introducing a similar measure in the Bombay legislative assembly, an appropriate occasion arises of taking stock of the situation and studying the implications of this recent step of the central government. It is perhaps futile to argue about and conjecture upon the reasons of the present step of the central government, whether it is actually due to constitutional reasons or is being taken in deference to a wide-spread and unanimous public opposition. Because, whatever the reason may be, the fact remains that the onus is now being transferred upon shoulders, regarded as reflective of and responsive to the popular opinion. The importance of proper provincial opinion therefore could not be over-estimated.

Scandalous Situation

Inspite of the incessant propaganda that is being carried in the press and platform, without distinction of creed, province or profession since a number of years, of all the civilized countries, India remains as, perhaps, the only country, where enforcement of legal standards of quality of medicinal products, are conspicuous by their absence. While it is a punishable offence to utilise even a slightly defaced stamp there is no practical means at the moment of preventing or punishing an unscrupulous trader from offering a phial of Quinine, which may contain no quinine at all, or selling a packet of Seidlitz powder which may be adulterated with poisonous substances. An unusual zeal on the part of some official may bring up a case, now and anon which may receive a good deal of publicity and succeed in leaving a sense of abject helplessness or mockery towards law and lawgivers. For, how could any prosecution be successful in the absence of law. The only course therefore, remained, of practical expediency of feigned ignorance or in other words a free licence to the unscrupulous. The Drugs Inquiry Committee found the state of affairs as practically scandalous, add to it the progress (retrograde) achieved during the course of intervening eight years and you get the latest picture of drug trade in India. Immediate attention is, therefore, necessary.

Splitting The Report

The Drugs Inquiry Committee was appointed by the Central Government of India in persuance of a strong public demand; it toured all over India, collected evidence and submitted a comprehensive report with appropriate recommendations. A good deal of public money was spent over it. It would certainly require explanation why such an expert opinion be ignored and individual opinion thrust in supersession of an authoritative advice. It is true that owing to recent alterations in the Indian constitutional structure (the report was submitted in 1931), it is being considered convenient to split the report into two parts, one for the action of the Central Governments, the other for the Provincial Governments. But it should be remembered that such a course of action does not only constitute a direct opposition to the express wish of the authors of the report (Let the Bombay Government take note of it), but starts a confusion which should be avoided at all costs. Because, (1) The problem is of a general, not a local nature, the evil has to be fought in the same way and with the same persistence all over India, (2) If the matter is left for local legislations, it cannot be relied that legislation will take place in the same way, with the same standards and interpretations and at the same time.

Danger Of Diversity

Provincial diversity of action is pregnant with dire results.

(1) Crores of rupees are invested in the Indian Drug industry, though it is considered and rightly too, as an infant industry. It is infant not only in age but in the range of products as well. This range requires to be enlarged, to bring the industry upon more solid footings. The immense natural resources at our disposal in India and the successful record of the industry presage a future that requires the industry to be nurtured with a tender and unremitting care.

(2) Practically all important concerns are working on All-India basis and have developed features of their own that makes their products as essential locally as generally.

(3) Manufacture of medicines has reached a stage of high development, requiring skill and organization, if ordinarily for the sake of commercial reasons specially for the reasons of quality, which may not be generally available in small enterprises. For instance it is quite uneconomical for a small concern to standardize preparations of Digitalis, Ergot, etc.

(4) The services rendered by the Indian pharmaceutical industry towards rural welfare, deserve more than a passing notice. By virtue of cheaper prices, facilities of small consignments and extended credits, a stimuls is being provided to rural welfare. Facilities now visible in remote and rural areas, where medical aid if any was hitherto confined to official or missionary benevolence, owe their existence in no small a degree to the unostentatious work of the Indian pharmaceutical industry. Fifteen per cent of the Indian population, it is generally considered, is within reach of medical facilities. The desperate necessity of enlisting every available help to cover the enormous remaining ground requires little comment.

Interests Of Dealers

From the dealer's point of view provincial uniformity of law is all the more necessary, to maintain the equilibrium. Human nature as it is will always flow to places of greater convenience and not only dealers will be anxious to pour into places with greater laxity, but inter-provincial trade channels free as they will always remain, will be exploited for surreptitious trade. This will not only set at naught the individual efforts but may engender an inter-provincial ill-feeling, which should be averted at all costs The recent excise conference has clearly demonstrated that uniform laws are in the interests of all concerned.

The necessity of a uniform and comprehensive action is based not only upon potential advantages of improvement in public health, which cannot be measured in

(Continued on page 11, col. 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

LABOUR LOSES VOTES.

Stafford, which was hitherto represented in the British House of Commons by Major Ormsby-Gore, who has now succeeded to his father's peerage as Lord Harlech, was a sure conservative constituency. It is, therefore, not surprising that a Tory should have won at the by-election by a comfortable majority. What is definitely, surprising is that he has secured a higher majority than Major Ormsby-Gore's, that the Tory poll has risen and Labour reduced. Hitherto in every by-election the Tories have been losing votes and even seats and labour has been winning principally because of Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy. What has happened suddenly that Stafford should have registered an increase in the Tory vote, considering the undoubted fact that public opinon has not changed and has indeed grown more sharply antagonistic to the realism of the Government? The answer seems to lie in the Labour attitude towards a United Front and towards the Liberals. Irritated and embittered, many of the latter have probably voted Tory to spite Labour.

ON WAR PATH AGAIN

Czechoslovakia is again the news of the day as it were. The third elections have provided the Nazis with an opportunity for mischief once more. These elections failed them in so far as they did not give rise to any serious "incidents." But nothing daunted they pressed into service a few alleged ones, if only to say something which they have done. Berlin papers have discovered a "communist danger in Czechoslovakia which Moscow is accused of fostering as a jumping board to Western Europe." This of course is not quite remarkable since it is known that the Nazis never miss any opportunity of abusing Russia with which they are not yet at war. The general denunciation of Moscow may, therefore, be dismissed as of no immediate significance.

A CHALLENGE TO POWERS

But in a different category is the recent speech of Herr von Hess, very particularly because it has been made in the presence of Herr Hitler. Herr Hess has not minced words in accusing and condemning Czechoslovakia. Indeed his speech, arrogant as it is, constitutes a grave provocation. But Herr Hess did not confine himself to Czechoslovakia. Declaring that "Czechoslovakia has become a source of danger to the peace of Europe" he warns "the rest of the world not to mistake Germany's love for peace for weakness." The idea seems to be to drop a tentative hint that Germany might attack Czechoslovakia and the world had better keep out of it; and to await reactions to this hint. So far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, she is ready and she has already given a reply to Herr Hess in the elections which show that both Czechs and Slovaks stand by their Government. But what will be the reply of "the rest of the world" to which the hint was really addressed by Herr Hess on behalf of the Fuhrer?

THE ANTI-CLIMAX.

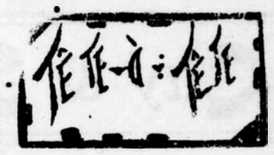
Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's ex-Foreign, Secretary, has made another important speech after a period of silence—and has again disappointed the world. He is eloquent enough but quite vague as to "brass tacks." He talks of "a catastrophe," calls for "a gigantic united national effort" to avoid it, and demands that it should be shown to nations "still believing in power politics that force was a weapon which could not profit the user". He even insists that "there must always be a point at which Britain must make a stand and Britain must clearly make a stand, when not to do so would forfeit the self-respect of their selves and others." At this stage one is ready with a thrill of expectancy to hear Mr. Eden clearly defining what British Foreign Policy should be in terms of the existing Powers and their behaviour and of the concrete issues which constitute the international situation of to-day. But what Mr. Eden actually did was to perorate "We will never rest content with inferiority in the air in comparison, with any other Power within striking distance of Britain's shores"!

Matheran And Supervision

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is no exaggeration whatever to say that Matheran with its salubrious climate, easy feasibility of approach and superb scenery, is one of the finest little gifts Nature has ever given to man. With its wooded lanes and shady nooks, its fairy peeps into the gorgeous blue of landscape, and above all with that glorious background of mountains, the Cathedral Rocks, so perfect in form, colour and outline that one can easily visualise Dame Nature in one of her most aesthetic moods when she painted them, Matheran can hold its own anywhere on the map. However, of late years, this popular health resort seems to have an untidy and dejected aspect. Lack of discipline, due to want of some Central Authority of Supervision seems to be the direct cause. Now-a-days rickshaw wheels seem to be wobbling, brakes not working, horses seem to be developing unsound feet, and syces are seen riding very small ponies in a most cruel manner all over the hill. Medical relief also this year seems to be far from satisfactory, while the Rugby Park is not a park but a pest Devoid of that rustic peace and contentment that always characterised it, it has developed into a race course and drill centre. Hundreds of annual visitors and residents have sent Government a petition requesting it to give Matheran the supervision it badly needs. Government have very promptly replied to the effect that all medical relief is the obligatory duty of the Municipality, and that the Municipality can select its own Medical Officer, and if they approve, they might later invest him with powers of superintendentship. Such a state would indeed solve the whole problem to all satisfaction. It being now imperative that the hill should have efficient medical aid, considering the fact that it annually draws about 8,000 hot-season visitors it now rests with the President, Mr. S. L. Panday, and the Municipal Board to decide and choose a capable and good Medical Officer without delay, and restore Matheran to its former golden prestige of peace, order and contentment.—Yours, etc.,

BAPSEY SABAVALA.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

".....Again—and this probably you must not be aware—our Mahomedan citizens of China, of whom we have millions amongst us, have flocked and are still flocking in countless hordes to the battlefronts all over China to uphold the Chinese flag and Chinese Sovereignty."

—Vice-Consul of China at All-India "China Day" meeting.

* * *

On the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to whom both the parties submitted their case, the dispute between the Mansa farmers and the State authorities has been duly settled.

We don't know whether to congratulate all those concerned or not. But we do know that the Princes' Organising Committee (or whatever it is called), the Ministers' Committee and the Chamber of Princes must all take very serious notice of this dangerous encroachment on their sovereignty, sovereign rights, etc.

* * *

An earthquake, we note, had the temerity to visit London. "Central London," says the report, "felt the tremor in the morning. It lasted thirty seconds, shaking chairs and desks"

Even if it had lasted thirty hours, it couldn't shake "realism."

* * * *

"BRITAIN MUST MAKE A STAND."

Mr. Eden's Plea to Nation.
—Headlines.

Yes, but where and how?

* * * *

"After two days' consideration of the measures suggested to stop the bombing of British ships in Spanish waters, Lord Halifax went to Yorkshire on Thursday and is expected to return to London on Sunday.

Having duly slept over, and otherwise rid his brain of them.

We hope he succeeded.

* * *

Any way, the "Times of India" has solved Lord Halifax's problem for him. You see, General Franco wants to "delay the fulfilment of the British Plan"—which we learn from the paper, means handing over Spain to Franco minus Catalonia—"until he makes some headway against Catalonia" so that he may not be called upon to abandon that Province and content himself only with Britain's gift to him of the rest of Spain.

Therefore, "if this is General Franco's motive, it is to be hoped that the British and French Governments will not allow their indignation at aerial bombing to divert them from their main purpose"!

Can you beat it all?

* * *

"At Warnsdorf (Czechoslovakia) a score of Sudeten Germans taking refuge in the house of a Social Democrat during a downpour refused to move and the owner was obliged to summon the police."—Reuter.

Nazilly, nazilly, we mean naturally.

* * * *

DOG NUISANCE IN BOMBAY

City Fathers To Tackle Problem
—Headlines

We were about to say that this was almost "news."

* * * *

"Vienna, June 10.

An official decree dissolves all Austrian Catholic student organisations and the funds are confiscated."

—Reuter.

This being part of Nazism which, in its turn, exists primarily for fighting the godless Bolsheviks, we suggest that His Holiness the Pope should bestow his before this law was passed?"

* * * *

The teacher was explaining the law of gravitation, and how it prevented people from falling off the earth.

When he had finished he invited questions from the class.

"Please, sir," said one pupil, "what kept them on the earth this law was passed?"

PRINCES CHAMBER

States To Present United Front

NO MAJORITY & MINORITY REPORTS

Reorganisation Committee Concludes Labours

BOMBAY, June 13.

THE MEETING OF THE PRINCES CHAMBER REORGANISATION COMMITTEE UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANER CONCLUDED TO-DAY. THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE, WAS ISSUED:—

"THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES REORGANISATION COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS BEEN MEETING DAILY FOR THE LAST 8 DAYS UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER, WERE SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED TO-DAY AT 2-0 P.M.

"Every aspect of the various problems which engaged the attention of the Committee was fully and carefully examined, and the discussions which took place were of the free-est and frankest nature, all points of view having been fully ventilated.

The result was that all members of the committee were of one mind as regards the urgent necessity of creating unity among the States and making the Chamber of Princes fully representative of the States of India. The Committee concluded its labours in a happy and cordial atmosphere and there are to be no majority and minority reports."

UNITY, NEED OF HOUR

The following resolutions were passed by the committee:—

1. In view of the urgent necessity of creating unity among the States and making the Chamber of Princes fully representative and ensuring concerted action by the States, this Committee is agreed on the need for reconstituting the Standing Committee of Princes and for constituting a permanent Committee of Ministers.

With these objects in view, this Committee resolves and recommends that the following proposals be given effect to:—

PRINCES' STANDING COMMITTEE

2. (1) The Princes' Standing Committee shall be reconstituted as follows:—

(a) The total number shall be 25, consisting of 15 seats for the States specified in Schedule A annexed hereto, and, 10 seats for the remaining States in the proportion of 3 the former to 2 of the latter.

(b) (8) Out of the 15 seats for the first category of States, 5 shall be reserved, on the basis of 1 seat each, for the 5 States enjoying dynastic salutes of 21 guns, and constituting separate units. (11) 10 seats shall be allocated to the remaining 19 States in this category, subject to the proviso that none of the following 5 groups of States shall remain unrepresented at any time:—(i) Southern India and Deccan States; (ii) Rajputana States; (iii) Central India States; (iv) Punjab States; (v) Western India and Gujarat States.

(iii) These 10 Princes shall be elected by the Rulers of all the 24 States shown in Schedule A.

(iv) The voting for the election of these 10 seats shall be by registered post, the voting papers to bear the signature of the voter.

(v) The voting papers shall be so posted as to reach the secretary of the Chamber of Princes at least 2 weeks before the date fixed for the opening of those papers at an open session of the Chamber, which shall, after the elections are announced, give formal recognition to the elections so effected.

(c) The balance of 10 seats out of the total of 25 shall be allocated to the remaining States in the manner prescribed in Schedule B.

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS.

III. (1) a Committee of Ministers shall be constituted by the Chamber of Princes as follows:—

(A) the total number shall be 25 consisting of 15 seats for the States specified in schedule A annexed hereto, and 10 seats for the remaining states, in the proportion of 3 of the former to 2 of the latter.

(B) (1) out of the 15 seats for the first category of States 5 shall be reserved, on the basis of 1 seat each, for the 5 States enjoying dynastic salutes of 21 guns, and constituting separate units. these 5 States will nominate their respective Ministers. (II) 10 seats shall be allocated to the remaining 19 States in this category, subject to the proviso that none of the following 5 groups of States shall remain unrepresented at any time:—

(I) Southern India and Deccan States: (II) Rajputana States; (III) Central India States; (IV) Punjab States; (V) Western India and Gujarat States.

(III) these 10 representatives shall be elected by the rulers of all the 24 States shown in Schedule A. (IV) the voting for the election of these 10 seats shall be by registered post, voting papers to bear the signature of the voter. (V) the voting papers shall be so posted as to reach the Secretary of the Chamber of Princes at least 2 weeks before the date fixed for the opening of those papers at an open session of the Chamber, which shall, after the elections are announced, give formal recognition to the elections so effected.

(C) the balance of 10 seats out of the total of 25 shall be allocated to the remaining States in the manner prescribed in Schedule B.

COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS.

(2) (A) the functions of this Committee shall be advisory and relate principally to matters arising out of, or in relation, to: the Government of India Act, 1935, in so far as the Indian States are concerned.

(B) The Committee shall also advise His Highness the Chancellor on all matters which he or the Standing Committee of Princes may refer to it.

(C) In regard to all matters so referred the committee shall communicate its views exclusively to His Highness the Chancellor.

(D) In all matters arising out of, or in relation to, the Government of India Act, 1935, not being matters falling under clause (B) above, the opinion of the Committee shall be forwarded to His Highness the Chancellor, and the Committee shall also have authority to communicate its views to individual States, provided that it shall not be competent for the Committee to correspond or negotiate with any other authority without the previous sanction of the Standing Committee of Prin-

(Continued on page 10, col. 5)

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80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Indo-Belgian Trade

SIMLA, June 12.

The report of the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, regarding the position of Indian trade with Belgium during the period January-March, 1938, shows that the total quantities imported from and exported to India by Belgioum were 1,42,572 and 214,630 quintals respectively as compared with 1,535,407 and 426,058 quintals respectively during the first quarter in 1937.

This yields a favourable balance of trade to India of 122 million Belgian francs in the first quarter of 1938 as compared with a favourable balance of 153 million francs for the same period in 1937. —United Press.

'QUAKE SHOCK AGAIN IN BELGIUM

Two Tremors Recorded On Monday Morning

BRUSSELS, June 13.

Belgium experienced earthquakes for the third successive day, two tremors were recorded in the early hours of the morning lasting seven and two seconds respectively.—Reuter's Special.

100,000 JEWS LEAVE GERMANY

BERLIN, June 13.

About a hundred thousand jews emigrated from Germany between 1-2-33 and 31-3-36 according to latest statistics.—Reuter's Special.

Henlein Gets 81 P. C. Votes In His Constituency

BERLIN: June 13.

Herr Henlein received 81 per cent. of the votes in his home district of Ascher.—Reuter.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT

LONDON, June 11.

Health Minister, Mr. Walter Elliot, yesterday issued circular to Public Assistance Authorities drawing their attention to Poor Law Amendment Act 1938.

This Act which is now in force empowers Public Assistance Authorities that is Council of County or County Borough to grant pocket money at rate not exceeding two shillings per week to any person aged 65 years or upwards who is receiving relief from them in Poor Law institution. Local authorities can now place all such inmates in position of having small weekly sum to spend on additional comforts for themselves. —Reuter.

RAJEN BABU IMPROVES

WARDHAGANJ, June 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has much improved in health. He is free from pneumonia.—United Press.

Syrian Decree

SPECIFIC DUTIES RAISED BY 20 PER CENT.

SIMLA, June 12.

A decree has been issued in Syria and Lebanon increasing all the specific duties in the Syrian Customs Tariff by 20 per cent. With the exception of those on sheep, flour, wheat, rice, benzine and petroleum. The 'ad valorem' duties are unchanged.—United Press.

BUT WHAT ABOUT VICTIMISED MEN?

CAWNPORE, June 13.

The Central Strike Committee at a meeting held this evening adopted a resolution welcoming the U. P. Government's resolution on the report of the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee and noting with satisfaction that the Government have accepted the main recommendations regarding general wage increase, fixing minimum wage, establishment of Wage Fixation Board, abolition of overlapping, multiple shifts, setting up of machinery to settle trade disputes arising out of dismissals or other causes and the necessity for recognition of the Mazdoor Sabha as the sole representative of the Cawnpore working class.

The Committee while reserving to itself the right to make a detailed representation regarding the points, which it considers essential for the advancement of the interests of the working class, drew the attention of the Government to the immediate necessity for implementing the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee. The Committee hoped the Government would take all necessary steps to end the deadlock and restore peace in the Industry in Cawnpore.

The Committee further hoped that when efforts are made for a settlement of the general strike, the Government would take steps to resolve the tangle in connection with jute, Copper Allen and Hosiery mills and would go into the case of victimised and dismissed workers since the last general strike.—A. P.

MINIMUM WAGE IN CAWNPORE MILLS

NAINITAL, June 13.

With reference to the Government resolution on the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee Report, while Government approve of a monthly basis of payment they have not accepted the Committee's recommendation for fixing Rs. 15 monthly as the minimum standard of wage. They believe that the majority of lower paid workmen will receive more than Rs. 15. It is, therefore, at present unnecessary to pursue the question.—A.P.

Harmful To Omit Word "Congress"

Mysore Congress Executive's Plea For Retaining Name

MYSORE, June 13.

The following are among the resolutions passed by the Mysore Congress Working Committee:—

1. "Having considered all aspects of the matter and in particular that an independent political organisation named the Mysore State Congress treated in the State as early as 1926 and the name Mysore Congress has gained great popularity all over the State since its formation, that no confusion has arisen or likely to arise, among the people all over the State since they know and understand that the Mysore Congress is independent of the Indian National Congress, that the Government of Mysore recognised the organisation by its name including the word Congress, that the word Congress is employed to denote various political, scientific, religious and economic organisations all over India and abroad, that public opinion throughout the State is in favour of the word "Congress" as at present.

The Working Committee is of the opinion that it is undesirable even harmful, to alter the name by omitting the word Congress and earnestly hopes that the Indian National Congress will not press for any such alteration.

CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

2. The Working Committee, however, deems it desirable to effect a change in the constitution of the Mysore Congress so as to remove the present restriction of insistence on primary membership of the Mysore Congress in accordance with the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Indian National Congress and recommends to all Mysore Congress Committees to effect the necessary change in the constitution of the Mysore Congress.

THE FLAGS

3. The Working Committee resolves that on all occasions of ceremonial flag hoisting under the auspices of the Mysore Congress and its committees in places to which the public have access, the Mysore flag shall first be hoisted and the National flag thereafter, care being taken however that nothing is done so as to imply superiority of one over the other. But the National Flag alone will be hoisted at party functions, to the general public have no access".—A.P.

FLAG HOISTING IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, June 13.

It is understood that at flag hoisting ceremonies under the auspices of the Mysore Congress and its Committees in places where the public has access, the Mysore Flag shall first be hoisted and the Congress Flag thereafter, care being taken, however that nothing is done so as to imply superiority of one over the other. The Congress Flag only will be hoisted at party functions to which the general public has no access.—A.P.

MADRAS OBSERVES "CHINA DAY"

MADRAS, June 12.

The Tamil Nad and Andhra Provincial Congress Committees, the Madras District Congress Committee, the Madras Congress Socialist Party, Divisional Congress Sabhas, the Provincial Trade Union Federation and various youths' organisations of the city responded to the call of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, by observing "China Day" in a fitting manner.

In the morning, in every division of the city, local Congress leaders hoisted the tri-colour and Chinese flags under the auspices of different organisations as per circular issued by the A.I.C.C. Huge processions with tri-colour and Chinese flags and placards bearing anti-imperialist slogans paraded the important thoroughfares in the afternoon, and several volunteers in uniform made collections in 'hundis' on the way. The processions terminated in public meetings where leaders made fervent appeal to the public to contribute their mite to the China Fund

Under the auspices of the Provincial Trade Union Congress, the Madras Congress Socialist Party and several labour organisations, a mammoth public meeting was held on the High Court beach. After speeches by prominent labour leaders, a resolution was adopted appealing to the public of the city and the presidency to subscribe liberally towards relieving the distress of the Chinese people and to enable quick despatch of the medical unit.—United Press.

Blowing Hot And Cold In Same Breath

HESS ATTACKS CZECHS

Germany's Love Of Peace Is Not Weakness: Warning Against Provocation

BERLIN: June 13.

AN ATTACK WAS MADE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY HERR HITLER'S DEPUTY, HERR VON HESS, IN THE PRESENCE OF HERR HITLER IN AN ADDRESS TO HALF A MILLION AT STETTIN

Herr Hess said it is apparent to all in the first place that Czechoslovakia is not in a position to maintain calm and order within its own frontier, or protect the lives of its citizens

Secondly, Czechoslovakia has become a source of danger to the peace of Europe. It is a threat to the peace of Europe when mobilisation is suddenly ordered without the slightest reasons. Europe and the world owe it solely to the Fuehrer that this dangerous game had not resulted in a catastrophe

He added that the last war too recent in the minds of all nations to permit of another contest lightly started. "We warn the rest of the world not to mistake Germany's love of peace for weakness. Whoever thinks he can presume for long on this love of peace, does not know the German people. One day he may have a dreadful awakening when he finds that the acts of provocation have their answer."—Reuter.

91 P. C. Sudeten Germans Vote For Fascists

PRAGUE, June 13.

The Sudeten Germans claim that as a result of three weekly elections, they secured a total of 91 per cent of the votes of German population.—Reuter.

STRENGTH FOR CZECH GOV

PRAGUE, June 13

The results of the Elections hitherto may be summed up as follows:—

The Government Bloc has greatly increased its majority; while the Sudeten Germans have maintained the same ratio of success in the German areas as the previous two elections.

In Slovakia, Father Hlinka's Party failed to substantiate its boast to represent the nation. The Party is not appreciably stronger than before the elections.

It is significant that Slovak Nationalists voted with the Government bloc.

In 1904 out of 1,948 Sudeten German districts of Czechoslovakia, the Sudeten German party obtained all the votes, reports a German news agency from Prague. In the remaining districts the Party obtained large majorities in most cases over 90 per cent. of the votes.—Reuter.

UNDER CONGRESS REGIME

(Continued from Page 1.)

not a citadel of war. A complete metamorphosis in India's political life seems to have taken place in the two short years I have been away from the country.

UNDER CONGRESS REGIME.

"I find that, due to the launching of the new Constitution and to the accession to power of the Indian Nationalists in seven out of eleven British provinces in India, there is now almost complete freedom of the press, full liberty of speech, and the masses seem at last to have a voice in the affairs of Government, at least in the provincial governments

"Even representatives of India's vast number of so-called "Untouchables" now have a vote and are represented in all the provincial assemblies of India. This progress, to an outside observer like myself, seems little short of phenomenal.

I find that the Indian people to-day seem much surer of themselves, much more certain of securing their ultimate independence from the British, than at any time in the last 150 years. They are losing that inferiority complex that seems inevitable in foreign-dominated peoples. They are beginning to assert their rights as never before.

"They possess an extraordinary optimism of their own ability to administer India. I think the reforms and improvements the Nationalist ministries in the British provinces have already achieved, augurs well for the ability of the Indians to run their own country.

TRI-COLOUR.

"To the foreign visitor to India to-day one of the most amazing sights is to see the Tri-Colour of the Indian Nationalists flying side by side with the proud colours of the British Empire. When I was in India last, the mere display of such a flag meant imprisonment. Even more astonishing is it to see the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi hanging in schools and Government institutions alongside the pictures of Their Majesties the King and Queen of England.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

"It is also refreshing to see that, under the leadership of the nationalist ministries, campaigns for nationwide prohibition and for universal education have been launched.

"The work of the Nationalist provincial governments in securing relief for the labouring classes, the agriculturalists, and the debt-burdened peasants, all deserve unstinted praise. The same may be said of the success of the Nationalists in obtaining the repeal of the repressive special ordinances, the release of political prisoners, and for the removal of the ban on newspapers books, political activities, etc. There apparently are the first fruits of freedom.

"The Sleeping Giant of the East," said the American writer in his picturesque language, "is beginning to bestir itself as never before. It has shaken off the lethargy and inertia of centuries and is ready to take its rightful place among the Family of Nations. India to-day is alive, vibrant, optimistic, self-confident. Tremendous forces, quite independent of England's promised gift of freedom, are at work shaping the new and greater India.

HOW COLONIES ARE RULED

London Press Welcomes Blue Book On Their Administration

RUGBY, June 11.

There is editorial welcome in "The Times" and other leading newspapers to the first and experimental issue of the survey of a year's development in Colonial Empire as a Blue Book containing a "statement to accompany estimates for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services." The report has been made in response to a request in the last debate on the Colonial Office vote for comprehensive and up-to-date information on Colonial questions, such as would assist Parliament in better discharge of its responsibilities for Government of over 55 million inhabitants of many different races and in different stages of civilisation administered through Colonial Governments.

As "The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" observe the report provides many evidences of energetic and systematic initiative in handling of various Colonial problems, but both this newspaper and "The Times" note that the issue of the Blue Book coincides with recent events in West Indian Colonies, which as the latter remarks "have shaken the complacency with which most people in this country have been accustomed to regard the Colonial Empire."

"The Times" continues: "This uneasiness will be all to the good if it leads to greater public interest in the welfare of British possessions scattered all over the world, which make an essential contribution to the strength and wealth of the Empire, but which has hitherto been taken too much for granted."

"The Manchester Guardian" hopes that the increase in publicity which the report will give to Colonial problems will bring home to electors their responsibilities which it feels they are too inclined to leave to the Colonial Office.—B. O. W.

Brahmaputra In High Floods

Dibrugarh Town Under Water: Schools Closed For Two Days: Crops Damaged

DUBRUGARH (Assam), June 13.

The waters of the Brahmaputra rushed into Dibrugarh last night. Many parts of the town are under knee-deep water.

The George Institution, the Government Girls' High School, the Police Barracks, the quarters of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Madressa, the Municipal Park, the Victoria Girls' School and about 500 dwelling houses are also under water.

Water Still Rising

Communications with the Kalibari and Puranbazar roads have been completely cut off. The water is still rising.

A telegram from Sadiva states that Brahmaputra has risen two feet above the flood level. Gorumora and Borchapari are almost submerged, causing great hardship to the people.

Schools Closed

The local schools have been ordered to be closed for two days. Immense damage is reported to the crops in the interior.

The Superintendent of Police is watching the affected area.—A.P.

INDUS IN FLOODS

KARACHI, June 13.

The heavy rains in the Punjab have swollen the Indus, as a result of which the flood water in the river has increased tremendously in volume.

Water is rushing into the towns and villages and it is apprehended that the Sukkur and Quetta lines will be submerged.

The loss already incurred is estimated to be Rs. 15 lakhs.—United Press.

SITUATION IN SIKAR

BOMBAY, June 13

Mr. F. S. Young, Director of Publicity, Sikar, wires to the "United Press" under even date.

"Normal conditions are prevailing in Sikar. The City gates are open. Ordinary business is maintained. The Military pickets have been discontinued.

"Opening of the offices is expected to-morrow by Mr. Kichlu, Diwan of the Eastern Division Jaipur, as Capt Webb has proceeded to Mount Abu on special duty."—United Press.

Sind Matriculation Results

The following is the list of candidates from Sind Centre who are declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. It includes those who have been declared successful under the provisions of O. 164 and O. 165:

KARACHI CENTRE

Sk., Mar. and P. Ch.

16597 N B Ashtaputre
16598 **M R Benjamin**
16003 M W Gaitonde
16607 S B Kane
16608 **U N Kauns**
16610 **P M Kher**
16611 P N Korgaokar
16614 G V Matker
16616 N D Nayak
16617 N L Parab
16618 **N S Patvardhan**
16619 R A Pavaskar
16620 B G Pednekar
16621 A S Prabhavalkar
16623 A V Rane
16625 S N Rawool
16627 **J Y Salunke**
16628 **Y R Sathe**

Sk., Guj. and Ch.

16635 V L Anadkat
16637 H G Auth
16638 C N Bechar
16641 V P Bhatt
16642 D J Bhojani
16643 **V P Bhoopatkar**
16644 A C Chandan
16647 J H Davda
16648 A C Dave
16649 C G Dave
16651 J D Dholakia
16656 **S J Ganatra**
16657 B P Gandhi
16660 D G Gohil
16661 D D Gohil
16663 V B Gujjar
16664 D K Jadeja
16665 C C Jani
16667 **U D Jhala**
16668 M G Joshi
16671 V C Karpur
16674 S A Keseria
16677 S M Kotecha
16680 N C Kuvadia
16681 T M Lakhani
16684 J L Mainthia
16685 V P Mainthia
16689 V K Mehta
16690 K R Mirani
16692 A K Nanavaty
16695 S A Pandya
16697 S K Parmar
16699 S K Patel
16700 V K Patel
16701 V I Patel
16702 B G Popat
16705 N J Rach
16707 C T Ruparel
16708 V P Ruparel
16712 N P Shah
16713 P N Shah
16714 H V Shastri
16717 P V Solegama
16719 V N Suchde
16721 M P Thakarar
16723 R S Tripathi
16724 M S Trivedi
16725 N P Trivedi
16731 B M Vyas
16733 N I Zaveri

Sk., Sin. and P. Hy.

16734 L N Bhatia
16735 R R Choithramani
16736 S P Gagnani
16737 V V Hotchandani
16739 H B Lulla
16740 V O Menghani
16741 S C Parpiani

Sk., Sin and P. Ch

16743 L B Ahuja
16744 D D Chainani
16745 H D Gehani
16746 K M Israni
16747 H T Java
16748 S G Kakwani
16749 K K Kundnani
16750 H K Lala
16751 K S Lulla
16753 G H Navani
16755 K S Rohra

Sk., Hind. and P. Hy.

16756 **S R Aggarwal**
16757 M P Sharma
16758 R T Sharma

Sk., Hind. and P. Ch.

16761 H S Chhabra
16762 J P Chopra
16764 **C R Gupta**
16765 T H Jaiswar
16767 A L Kathuria
16769 L H Malik
16771 R K Manchandani
16772 S M Mohatta
16773 J C M Nangia
16774 J H Sahore
16777 V H Sharma
16778 B L H Sood
16779 C C Tarneja
16781 R R Vias

Sk., Eng. and P. Ch.

16783 R K Bose
16785 V C Dere
16786 S J Kathuria
16787 O P Minocha
16788 C G Pancholi

Pr., Guj. and P. Hy.

16791 M K Khoja

Pr., Guj. and P. Ch.

16792 L P Asarpota
16794 V L Bilani
16796 H K Huddah
16797 H P Java
16798 N C Kotak
16799 H R Lakhani
16803 A A Memon
16805 B V Rao
16807 M B Shukla
16808 B P Somaya
16809 N D Ved

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16812 **B T Butani**
16814 **D J Malkani**
16815 **K M Malkani**
16816 **D H Mansukhani**
16817 **C V Mirchandani**
[illegible] **H M Mirchandani**

16819 **B S Punwani**
16820 **G N Vaswani**

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16822 J C Acharya
16825 S U Adwani
16826 R M Ahuja
16828 M G Alimchandani
16830 H R Amernani
16831 J L Annandani
16833 D G Ashria
16834 D M Asnani
16835 T M Assudaney
16836 M M Ayani
16843 K R Balani
16845 **M T Balani**
16848 B G M Baloch
16850 H P Bathija
16852 H S Batria
16853 R B Bellani
16854 H J Bhagwanani
16855 **P K Bhagwanani**
16856 **M C Bhambhani**
16857 **R C Bhambhani**
16861 A M Bhatia
16864 C M Bhatia
16867 G H Bhatia
16868 H R Bhatia
16870 K G Bhatia
16875 W V Bhawnani
16876 N B Bhaya
16878 D G Bikhchandani
16880 M L Bolakani
16881 P G Budwani
16888 M M Chandiramani
16891 T K Chandnani
16892 **M C Chandni**
16893 D C Chandvani
16894 G R Chandwani
16896 K B Chhabria
16898 N K Chhabria
16901 K S Chhugani
16907 B P Dalwaney
16909 H S Dareshani
16910 V B Daria
16912 W T Devnaney
16914 P L Dharma
16915 N D Dhingra
16916 M K Dialani
16919 P S Gagnani
16921 D M Gajra
16923 H V Gandhi
16926 C R Gangwani
16927 D C Gangwani
16934 R K Gidwani
16937 S M Gulabani
16941 M P Gurnani
16942 M J Gurnani
16945 K C Harpalani
16949 M S Hemrajani
16951 B C Heryani
16953 I B Hingorani
16956 **S H Hingorani**
16958 M M Hundani
16963 D S Jaisinghani
16965 W B K B Jakhro
16966 V H Jani
16967 N C Jashinani
16968 S V Jethwani
16969 B B Jotwani
16970 M R Jotwani
16971 **S V Jotwani**
16973 G N Kadri
16978 B U Kanal
16979 H D Karamchandaney
16983 M V Katra
16984 **D K Keswaney**
16985 B R Kewalramani
16986 R A Khalsa
16987 P L Khatanhar
16991 A W Khemani
16994 T G Khemani
16996 H N Khemchandani
17000 B T Khubchandani
17001 D J Khubchandani
17002 H B Kirpalani
17004 N N Kishnani
17005 M B Kotak
17009 T G Ladkani
17011 L H Lala
17013 R H Lala
17015 T C Lala
17016 L R Lalchandani
17017 M D Lalchandani
17026 L G Lulla
17029 M G Madnani
17031 Md. A K Mahar
17033 N M Makhija
17038 B L Manglani
17039 P T Manglani
17041 D K Mansharamani
17042 K L Mansharamani
17044 V T Mansharamani
17048 T J Mansukhani
17053 P S Matani
17054 S R Matwani
17055 P T Mayaramani
17057 A Q Memon
17064 S O Mongwani
17072 K G Mulwaney
17073 K P Munyal
17074 N T Nachnani
17077 R R Nagrani
17078 G M Nagvani
17083 K S Nichani
17085 P N Otwani
17089 D U Panjabi
17090 A D Panjwani
17091 B S Panjwani
17093 N B Panjwani
17095 T M Panjwani
17104 A T Punjabi
17106 M T Punjabi
17108 R P Rahejani
17110 G D Raj
17111 T V Rajani
17113 U B Rajesth
17115 L D Ramchandaney
17116 T K Ramchanddaney
17117 **P N Ramchandani**
17119 L C Ramnaney
17123 P S Rawtany
17124 K L Roopani
17125 S R Rupchandani
17127 B G Rupani
17130 D T Sahijwani
17131 H A Sainani
17132 **D B Samtani**
17134 H V Sangtani
17136 D K Sawnani
17137 H K Sawnani
17138 M D Sewani
17140 G I Shaikh
17142 W G Shaikh
17145 **S P Shivani**
17149 A G Soomero
17150 A Md. A Soomro
17151 H T Subnani
17154 **S M Tahilramani**
17155 L M Talreja
17157 T H Teckchandani
17159 T V Thadani
17162 S P Thanwani
17164 A M Tolani
17168 J S Vanjani
17169 M L Vanvari
17170 T K Vanvari
17172 A D Varoomalani
17173 P T Vasandani
17175 D G Vaswani
17183 B M Wadhwani
17184 H M Wadhwani
17185 R L Wadhwani

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17186 **A S Abasi**
17187 K B Abichandani
17188 K T Abichandani
17192 G R G M Abro
17193 B G Achwani
17194 C R Advani
17196 G H Advani
17197 G J Advani
17198 **I M Avdani**
17199 **M K Advani**
17201 P M Advani
17202 R H Advani
17205 T C Advani
17206 V O Advani
17207 V J Advani
17208 **V H Advani**
17209 J T Adwaney
17210 J S Adwani
17212 S K M Afghan
17213 I H D H Agha
17214 P B Agnani
17215 M B Ahooja
17216 D L Ahuja
17217 D T Ahuja
17218 M K Ahuja
17219 M D Ahuja
17220 R R Ahuja
17221 T T Ahuja
17222 G P Ailsinghani
17223 B K Ajwani
17224 G L Ajwani
17225 N W Alimchandani
17226 T B Alimchandani
17229 U M Anbwani
17230 A A Ansari
17232 N H Arora
17234 T C Asnani
17235 D W Asrani
17236 R P Assudani
17237 H T Aswani
17240 G D Awatramaney
17241 N A Awatramani
17242 U A Awatramani
17243 T A Bablani
17244 S I Bachaney
17246 H K Bajaj
17248 V B Bajaj
17249 G B Bakhru
17250 G P Bakhru
17251 M G Bakhtianee
17252 J H Balaney
17253 V J Balani
17254 S P Ballaney
17255 B T Ballani
17257 A W A B Baloch
17258 K K J K Baloch
17259 Md. H D K Baloch
17260 A H Barakazi
17261 V A Belani
17262 D D Bellara
17263 D M Bhagchandani
17264 K K Bhagchandani
17265 G W Bhagia
17266 H D Bhagia
17270 M M Bhagwanani
17271 T T Bhagwanani
17272 B I Bhambhani
17273 C M Bhambhani
17274 K H Bhambhani
17275 T M Bhambhani
17276 B K Bhatia
17277 D P Bhatia
17278 G M Bhatia
17279 G B Bhatia
17280 I K Bhatia
17281 K N Bhatia
17282 K V Bhatia
17283 K G Bhatia
17284 M J Bhatia
17285 N V Bhatia
17287 R G Bhatia
17288 R N Bhatia
17289 L M A Bhatty
17290 A G Bhavnani
17291 B H Bhavnani
17293 V T Bhavnani
17295 G N Bhojsinghani
17296 C B Bhojwaney
17300 **V G Bhojwani**
17302 Md K H C Bhutto
17303 A D Bijlani
17304 B R Bijlani
17306 C S Bijlani
17308 K S Bijlani
17309 M P Bijlani
17312 N T Bijlani
17313 P S Bijlani
17314 R S Bijlani
17315 C B Boolani
17316 A L Budhrani
17317 R C Budhrani
17318 **G R Bugtani**
17320 L H Bukhary
17321 L K Bulchandani
17322 Md. U B Burro
17323 D K Butani
17324 **M G Butani**
17327 B D Chablani
17328 H R Chablani
17330 V J Chablani
17331 **P D Chainani**
17332 A H M H Chana
17333 B T Chanani
17334 B P Chanchlani
17335 J K Chanchlani
17336 M P Chanchlani
17337 J B Chandiramani
17339 **M G Chandiramani**
17340 P D Chandiramani
17341 **B M Chandnani**
17342 G C Chandnani
17343 M B Chandnani
17346 S D Chandvani
17351 V P Chawla
17352 J K Chellani
17353 B J Chellaramani
17354 D K Chhabria
17355 P T Chhabria
17356 J J Chhugani
17357 A B Chhutani
17358 P K Chimanji
17359 P D Chiminani
17362 L H Chotmurad
17363 **L G Choudhrian**
17364 S A Dadlani
17366 I G Dakhan
17367 D H Dandwani
17369 S A Daryanani
17370 G H Daswani
17372 K H Daswani
17375 N M A Daudpota
17376 H R Dayaramani
17378 J M Dewani
17379 B I Dhanwaney
17380 M S Dnoaneja
17381 A N Dombkee
17382 Md. U H Dombki
17383 G K Dudaney
17386 T K Dudani
17387 P V Fatnani
17388 A G Gangwani
17389 K B Gangwani
17390 J J Gajria
17391 N P Gajwani
17392 G K Gandhi
17393 I R Gandhi
17394 K H Gandhi
17395 N D Gandhi
17396 D T Gehaney
17397 C H Gehani
17399 T M Gehani
17400 N S G[illegible]
17402 T B Gianchandani
17403 **D H Gidwani**
17407 R F Godhia
17408 T K Godhwaney
17410 **M W Goklaney**
17411 V R Golani
17412 N B Gorwani
17415 B G Gulabani
17416 K M Gulrajani
17417 T S Gulrajani
17418 **L H Gurbuxani**
17419 G N Gurnani
17420 J S Gurnani
17421 R J Gursahani
17422 R N Gursahani
17423 A S Haji
17424 V L Hanspalani
17425 H N Hargunani
17426 B V Harisinghani
17427 P G Harpalani
17428 T W Harpalani
17431 H B Hassanandani
17432 R N Hazari
17434 H P Hemnani
17435 N A Hemrajani
17436 T J Hemrajani
17438 P D Hingoraney
17439 B P Hingorani
17440 G R Hingorani
17441 G R Hingorani
17442 M C Hingorani
17443 M S Hiranandani
17445 C K Hirani
17446 R K Hirani
17449 D M Israni
17450 K C Israni
17452 M N Jaffrie
17453 J R Jagasia
17454 H S Jagiasi
17455 A G Jagtiani
17456 G N **Jagtiani**
17461 R T Jethani
17462 P T Jethmalani
17466 P P Jethwani
17469 M D Jhangiani
17470 R G Jnatial
17471 A C Jhurani
17474 **S T Jiandani**
17476 G H Jumani
17477 J A Jumani
17481 B H Kaliandasani
17482 V R Kalro
17484 B R Kanal
17485 S M Karamchandani
17486 C V Karira
17487 G K Karira
17490 A G Karnani
17492 G S Karnani
17494 T T Karnani
17496 M I N Kazi
17500 **L W Keswani**
17501 L H Keswani
17503 M T Keswani
17504 N H Keswani
17507 **S T Keswani**
17508 C L Kewalramaney
17509 G T Kewalramani
17510 K G Kewalramani
17513 I L Khashtraya
17516 T G Khatwaney
17517 G C Khatwani
17518 K C Khatwani
17519 K D Khatwani
17521 L P Khawani
17522 [illegible] M Khawani
17523 **G M Khemani**
17524 M M Khemani
17529 D T Khubchandani
17535 N C Kirpalani
17536 **S H Kirpalani**
17537 A C Kishnani
17538 A A Kishnani
17540 N J Kishoraney
17541 V J Kodnani
17542 G Md. M K Konrejo
17543 M M Kotwaney
17544 L K Kotwani
17545 **P G Kotwani**
17546 T H Kirpalani
17548 I N Kurasni
17549 K A Lahori
17552 B T Lakhwani
17557 D M Lalchandani
17559 V G Lalchandani
17560 B N Lalwani
17561 J V Lalwani
17562 L N Lalwani
17563 L J Lalwani
17564 **S M Lalwani**
17565 C B Ledwani
17566 D G Lulla
17568 J M Lulla
17569 V H Lulla
17571 G S Makhija
17572 B P Makhijani
17574 K D Makhijani
17575 P J Makhijani
17577 B M Malkani
17580 K B Manghirmalani
17581 R S Manghrani
17583 M G Manglani
17584 H H Mangtani
17585 D C Manikmalani
17586 W J Manjal
17587 D G Manshanev
17589 D G Mansharamani
17591 H D Mansharamani
17592 K J. Mansharamani
17594 H K Mansukhani
17599 C F Mataney
17600 G V Matlaney
17606 H Md. I Memon
17608 Md. H A K Memon
17609 G K Menghaney
17610 J I Menghnaney
17611 L R Mewani
17612 G D Mirchandani
17614 G K Mirchandani
17615 G D Mirchandani
17618 R C Mirchandani
17620 S J Mirchandani
17624 G M Morlo
17625 S K Motiani
17626 V L Motiani
17627 B S Motwani
17628 B T Motwani
17629 **K V Motwani**
17631 M P Motwani
17632 **S G Motwani**
17634 **S Md. F Mufti**
17637 R J Mulchandani
17638 G T Mutwani
17639 B T Nagrani
17640 **S K Nanda**
17641 V T Nangraney
17642 G T Nangrani
17643 H U Nanjiani
17644 M T Nankani
17647 R K Narang
17649 K S Nathani
17651 R J Nihalani
17654 T C Parmnani
17655 **T I Panjabi**
17656 A M Panjwaney
17659 S N Panjwani
17660 **F H Pardasani**
17661 H B Parlani
17663 P S Parwani
17664 S N Parwani
17667 M R Pesswani
17671 A D Phoolwadhwanie
17673 N A Pinjani
17674 H S Premchandani
17675 N B Priyani
17676 V B Priyani
17678 G K Punjabi
17679 K G Punjabi
17680 T K Punjabi
17681 M S Punjwani
17682 D T Punwaney
17684 G P A Qureshi Ali
17685 F A A Qureshi
17688 P N Raisingani
17689 B R Raisinghani
17691 D C Rajani
17692 B M Ramchandaney
17695 S P Ramchandani
17696 P U Ramnaney
17697 H S Ramrakhyani
17702 T J Reejhsinghani
17703 G L Relwani
17707 N R Rijnwani
17708 G V Rupani
17709 H A Rupani
17710 P C Rupani
17711 M N Sachdev
17715 D G Sahgal
17717 H A Sahito
17720 A B Sangtani
17721 P J Sangatiani
17728 H N Sevani
17729 A P Shahani
17730 B P Shahani
17731 **C I Shahani**
17732 **I G Shahani**
17734 S C Shahani
17736 S N Shahani
17739 G M Shahdadpuri
17740 G K Shahdadpuri
17741 N J Shahdadpuri
17742 T M Shahdapur
17743 P M K Shahvani
17746 A K Shaikh
17747 B A Shaik
17748 H A I A Shaikh
17750 K B W B Shaikh
17751 Md. W A Shaikh
17752 M A Shaikh
17759 J F M Sheikh
17762 **H K Shivdasani**
17764 S K Shivdasaney
17765 M K Shivnani
17766 T L Shownkatramani
17767 N M M H Siddiqi
17768 S B Sidhwani
17769 G D Sidhwaney
17770 A H Sipahimalani
17771 J C Sipahimalani
17774 F Md. Md. U Sonejo
17776 T G Soomaney
17779 C L Subnani
17781 A Md Y Sumro
17783 I N Surahio
17784 T K Surjani
17786 K J Tahiliani
17787 P N Tahiliani
17788 D A Tahilianey
17790 M J Talreja
17791 **S V Tarachandani**
17792 P P Tarani
17794 L N Teckchandani
17795 T G Teckchandani
17797 K T Tejwani
17799 A B Thadani
17800 **B T Thadhani**
17802 M M Thadhani
17807 A G Thakur
17809 P I Thakur
17810 T H Thakur
17811 L J Thawaney
17813 J R Tolani
17815 K P Tolani
17817 F S Ujan
17819 R V Vachani
17820 J N Vachhani
17821 H J Valecha
17823 L S Vanvari
17824 N L Varandani
17827 B A Vaswani
17828 J A Vaswani
17829 **J P Vaswani**
17830 M C Vaswani
17832 **S D Vaswani**
17839 K P Vidhani
17840 B U Virvani
17841 H S **Vyas**
17842 T T Wadhwa
17843 V G Wadhwa
17846 **K D Wadhvani**
17849 **R T Wadhvani**
17850 T K Wadhwani

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17852 S R Benjamin
17853 M G Jutla

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17854 M Afghan
17858 D H Bahai
17862 S C V D Bhatia
17863 T H Bhoot
17869 S Khairati
17870 K S Khurana
17873 A N Mirza
17875 M A Pathan
17876 R R Quanungo
17878 R S A S Rehal
17879 S S P S Sando
17880 G S J S Sando
17894 H S Tewari

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17896 T R N Sachdev

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17902 F D Albara
17903 A A Balogh
17904 D S Beherana
17905 J S Beherana
17906 G H Bhagnani
17907 R M Cooper
17908 J R Dastur
17910 A F Golwalla
17914 S K Irani
17916 B G Kazi
17917 G N Kripalani
17918 J S Malbari
17920 R M Mirani
17921 P M Mirchandani
17923 A L Said
17924 A P Sethna
17926 B. H. Tengra
17927 M P Wania

Pr., Mar. and P. Ch.

17928 **G L Kalyanpur**

Pr., Guj. and P. Ch

17935 J K Shah
17937 M C Shah

Pr., Sin. and P Hy.

17943 G S Moorjani

Pr., Sin. and P. Ch

17944 S T Abichandani
17946 R C Advani
17948 K M Hingorani
17949 **M H Hiranandani**
17950 T N Jham
17951 L S Kanuga
17953 T B Mansukhani
17954 **S K Massand**

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17959 **G R Appoo**
17961 **R H Billimoria**
17962 **M D Kalianiwala**
17963 **P K Khambatta**
17964 **K F Sethna**
17965 **N J Sethna**
17966 **D D Shroff**
17967 **S E Taraporewalla**

Fr., Eng. and P. Hy.

17969 **E Gershone**
17970 S Gershone
17971 **I A Gidvani**
17973 **R Menezes**
17975 **B Soares**

Fr., Eng. and P Ch

17976 **M G Advani**
17977 **S M Advani**
17978 K N Butani
17979 **D David**
17983 **A D'Mello**
17984 **S D'Mello**
17985 **M D'Souza**
17987 **M Fernandes**
17988 **A Gomes**
17989 **R Iyer**
17990 **R S Jeswani**
17992 R D Khory
17997 J G Mehta
17998 **V I C Menezes**
17999 K N Naoroji
18001 **M Pereira**
18002 **S Pereira**
18003 **A M Soomro**
18004 **R D Thadani**

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18006 J A C Braganza
18007 S B Broacha
18008 B N Colabawalla
18009 R D'Costa
18010 A Dias
18011 W A Dias
18013 E P D'Silva
18014 **R L D'Souza**
18015 R R Ganatra
18016 M A J Fernandes
18017 A B Fernandes
18018 S D Jethmalani
18019 H G Lalla
18020 S A Labo
18021 P C Malkani
18022 B Mascarenhas
18023 D S Mascarenhas
18024 T Mascarenhas
18025 J C Mehta
18026 P Menezes
18027 W Monteiro
18029 S Pereira
18030 **V B Pinto**
18031 **P Sequeira**
18033 R M Tejuja
18034 B V Tolani
18035 A M Vallani
18036 S W Vaz
18037 H Yakoob

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18038 P A [illegible] Budhabhoy
18039 S G Lalwala

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18043 M I H K Ahmedani
18044 A S K Balloch
18045 G S Baloach
18046 I N Baloach
18048 M K A M K Baloch
18049 W M M H Baloch
18051 A S M S Bukhari
18053 F M K K Chano
18055 H S Damani
18056 A R Farooqui
18059 Z H A Maitlo
18060 A Q M I Memon
18061 N A Memon
18062 S M Y Memon
18063 S W Memon
18064 G K H M M Narejo
18065 M S M O Nezamani.
18066 A A R Qureshi.
18067 M. S. N. M. Qureshi.
18068 G G M Shaikh
18069 K A Shaikh
18070 A F Siddiqi.
18071 M F Siddiqi
18072 P G F G K J Sirhandi
18074 A R Soomro
18075 A G Soomroo
18076 G K A Soomro
18077 B S A S Syed
18078 M A M U Usmani
18079 A K B K Vighyo

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18080 S G M S M S Ahmedi
18085 T H G H Bhatti
18087 G Malyar
18092 G G H A Shaikh
18093 K A E Shaikh
18094 M A F Sheikh
18095 M Y N B Supplo
18099 Z A R N Memon

Ar., Eng. and P. Ch.

18100 S R Benjamin
18102 V D Kulkarni
18103 S C [illegible]
18104 [illegible] P
18105 M P [illegible]

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18106 G [illegible]
18107 [illegible] J Agarwal

Pr., Guj. and P. Ch.

18110 F M Ketiwalla
18111 Q J Valiani

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18112 **M T Advani**
18115 J B Bhatia
18121 K S Keswani
18122 K G Kotwani
18123 G T Makhija
18126 K P Memon
18127 **S K Mirchandani**
18128 S R Rajani
18129 B N Sadarangani
18130 P G Sahjwalla
18135 M C Thawani

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18139 P K Bajaj
18140 T N Bhagwanani
18141 K D Bijlani
18142 S J Chavla
18144 V T Choithramani
18147 **P H Eidnani**
18148 N G Gopalani
18150 A S Hassonally
18151 C B Hemrajani
18152 N K Hingorani
18153 N H Hingorani
18154 **B K Idnani**
18155 D J Jagwani
18156 L C Java
18157 P H Keswani
18158 S C Keswani
18159 G M A K Khamisani
18160 D F A K Khanza
18161 C A Khilnaney
18162 C S Khubchandani
18163 **H C Kirpalani**
18164 I S Makhdoom
18165 J M Makhija
18166 H B Mandhwani
18167 A H Mansukhani
18168 N L Mansukhani
18170 A S R A S Mashhadi
18171 L M K Memon
18174 A L Motwani
18175 R P Motwanie
18176 M I U Munshey
18178 L G Pohujani
18181 S N Raisinghani
18182 K B Samvedi
18183 K L Sanbwani
18184 K S Sukhramani

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18185 M G S Khurani
18188 M A M A Shaikh

Pr., Eng. and P. Hy.

18190 A S Bharucha

Pr. Eng. and P. Ch.

18191 M G Khoja
18192 S P Mehta

Fr., Eng. and P. Ch.

18194 **O Nazareth**
18195 V Tellis

Lat., Eng. and P. Ch.

18196 G Goveas
18197 A Jamula
18198 H R Manghirmalani

Ar., Guj. and P. Ch.

18199 A G Kapadia

Ar., Sin. and P. Hy

18201 K N Soomro

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18202 A N S M Awan
16203 M Y M Q Memon

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18207 I H Z Manjlai

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18211 **K T Gulrajani**
18212 **C P Gurbaxani**
18215 **M H Malkani**
18217 N L Nihalani
18218 **P N Panjabi**
18220 A G Trivedi
18221 **V C Vaswani**
18222 **H V Vaswani**

Pr., Sin. and P. Hy

18226 **S S Advani**
18234 S D Bhambhaney
18243 H J Harjani
18245 **K C Hiranandani**
18247 **B H Jagtiani**
18249 **R H Jagtiani**
18250 D T Jetley
18252 **M K Jhuramalani**
18253 N N Kalani
18256 P K Madnani
18257 P T Mahiboobani
18258 **K H Mahtani**
18259 **M D Mahtani**
18264 M D H I Memon
18265 S M M N Memon
18266 D G Mirani
18268 **G L Mirihandani**
18270 H C Motwani
18278 V L Sadwani
18280 **C J Shahani**
18281 P C Shahani
18282 S S Shahani
18283 T L Shahani
18289 **J B Sujansingani**

Pr., Sin. and P. Ch.

18301 **D G Advaney**
18306 **C C Advani**
18307 **C H Advani**
18310 **G P Advani**
18311 G G Advani
18313 K H Advani
18314 **K N Advani**
18316 M S Advani
18318 N N Advani
18320 R B Advani
18321 R L Advani
18323 J S Adwaney
18325 **A A M Ahmedani**
18326 K W Ajwani
18328 **A J Alimchandani**
18329 R M Alimchandan
18330 V B Amarnani
18332 U M Ansari
18335 G G Asnanee
18336 B P Asnani
18337 K S Assomallani
18338 K H Aswani
18341 J Md. N Md. Attar
18344 L R Badlani
18345 K K Bahlani
18346 M S Bahirwani
18348 **R R Bakhru**
18354 J H Balwani
18356 S R Bhagchandani
18358 A D Bharwani
18360 T D Bharwani
18362 C G Bhatia
18365 G R Bhavnani
18366 H R Bhavnani
18371 K S Bhimani
18372 K G Bhimani
18373 G L Bhojwani
18374 **K G Bhojwani**
18376 A M Bhurgri
18379 L V Bodha
18380 R V Bodha
18383 A G Burro
18384 H M Butaney
18389 **K H Chainani**
18391 K H Chainani
18394 **R S Chanani**
18400 M S Chandio
18401 G P Chandiramani
18402 M C Chandiramani
18403 M G Chandiramani
18407 D J Chhugani
18408 S N Choudhraney
18409 S R Chowdhry
18410 S R K Chutani
18411 D D Daryanani
18412 K D Daryanani
18415 H D Daswani
18417 S M Daswani
18418 H T Dewani
18419 K H Dewnani
18422 M H Dulani
18424 B P Gidvani
18425 G P Gidvani
18426 J S Gidvani
18427 K J Gidvani
18430 S P Gidvani
18433 G A Gidvani
18434 **G T Gidwani**
18437 R C Gidwani
18438 B H Goil
18441 H D Gulrajani
18442 M J Gulrajani
18443 R H Gulrajani
18444 **V G Gulrajani**
18446 **S T Gurbaxani**
18448 R R Guwalani
18451 N K Harpalani
18453 B K Hasnani
18454 D G Hathiramani
18456 T M Hathiramani
18457 L S Hemnani
18458 N P Hemrajani
18460 **D M Hingorani**
18461 J P Hingorani
18464 **L T Hiranandani**
18465 P S Hirani
18469 K V Jadwani
18470 J K Jagtiani
18475 C G Jatia
18476 **C H Jeswani**
18477 H R Jeswani
18478 K J Jethani
18479 B G Jhangiani
18480 M. L. Jhangiani
18482 K K Jhuremalani
18483 K H Jiandani
18484 N P Jiandaney
18486 D P Kalyani
18488 K S Kamlani
18491 I L Kanjiani
18494 M Y K A R Kazi
18495 T S Keswani
18498 H G Khalsa
18499 K G Khalsa
18500 K K Khalsa
18505 R G Khatlani
18507 P G Khemani
18509 G J Khubchandani
18511 F U Kirpalani
18512 G K Kirpalani
18518 M J Kirpalani
18522 T C Kirpalani
18523 V K Kirpalani
18525 T K Kokal
18527 A S A Kureshi.
18530 D T Lakhani
18531 **H F Lakhani**
18533 G S Lala
18534 C K Lalvani
18536 M H Lalvani
18537 S P Lalvani
18538 **D D Lalwani**
18542 W K Lalwani
18543 I Md. B Lashari
18544 J K Madhwani
18545 D B Mahbubani
18546 M A Mahbubani
18548 W A Mahbubani
18549 B M Mahtani
18551 I H Mahtani
18552 M L Mahtani
18558 **G C Malkaney**
18559 B T Malkani
18560 C P Malkani
18562 K G Malkani
18564 N M Malkani
18565 R K Malkani
18566 **D J Mandhyan**
18569 L C Manghnani
18572 P T Maniar
18573 A N Mansukhani
18574 A U Mansukhani
18575 F B Mansukhani
18576 G I Mansukhani
18581 R P Mansukhani
18584 P U Melwani
18587 A M K Memon
18589 Md S A Memon
18590 M H Md U Memo
18592 S G Meraney
18597 G D Mirchandani
18601 K T Mirchandani
18602 K T Mirchandani
18603 **P L Mirchandani**
18004 P T Mirchandani
18614 A G M Mohmadali
18619 M R Motwani
18622 **P C Nainaney**
18623 K P Nanwani
18624 N M Narsinghani
18625 R K Nathani
18629 Md. K A Pandhiani
18633 P S Peswani
18634 A R Phatnani
18635 S N Phatnani
18636 R T Pohani
18639 T G Punjabi
18640 T L Punjabi
18641 A G Punwani
18642 G V Punwani
18643 L T Punwani
18644 R M Punwani
18646 T K Purswani
18650 Md. H H Md. Rajput
18653 H C Ramchandni
18654 I K Ramchandni
18655 M A Ramchandni
18656 M C Ramchandni
18657 S G Ramchandani
18659 L I Ramrakhyani
18660 K M Rathi
18661 P M Rathi
18662 G D Ratwani
18667 B T Roopchandani
18668 S H Sabhachandani
18669 B T Sadarangani
18672 **M N Sadarangani**
18673 T K Sadarangani
18679 T G Samtani
18680 U A Sand
18681 G Md. P Sangi
18685 H S Shahani
18686 **H H Shahani**
18689 G P Shivdasani
18690 M R Shivdasani
18694 N C Sippy
18697 A Md. L Soomro
18702 C K Soomaya
18704 H S Surtani
18705 A R S N Md. S Syed
18706 S B Tahiliani
18707 M K M A Talpur
18708 Y M M A K Talpur
18710 **B K Tarachandani**
18711 R K Tarachandani
18713 M I Tejwani
18715 H K Thadani
18716 R T Thadani
18718 G G Thadani
18719 **K H Thadhani**
18720 K R Thadhani
18722 M C Thadhani
18726 **T A Thadhani**
18727 S N Thahriani
18732 G D Utamchandani
18733 M K Utamchandani
18736 U K Vanjani
18737 T M Varanjani
18740 H T Vaswani
18742 **M F Vaswani**
18745 **M A Vaswani**
18747 R F Vaswani
18748 R K Vaswani
18750 K L Vazirani
18751 D H Wadhwaney
18752 R L Wadhwani

Pr., Eng. and P. Ch.

18755 R D Umrigar

(Continued on Page 9.)

Communal Clique That Ruled Municipality

Sensational Revelations About Services: Commissioner Takes Action

BOMBAY, Monday.

For alleged attempt to oust a Muslim Official of the Bombay Municipality from the Assessment Department it is understood, about half a dozen Hindu Officials of a particular community either have been suspended or degraded by Mr. D. Symmington, Municipal Commissioner, after an exhaustive enquiry.

This incident has created a great sensation in the Municipality and it is expected the Municipal Commissioner might make a statement in the Corporation when it meets after the May vacation next Thursday.

The investigations of the Municipal Commissioner, has pointed to one thing definitely, and that is that there is a powerful clique in the Municipality to oust the claims for municipal service of members of all communities except one, and that is the community to which that clique belongs. Parsis, Gujaratis, Muslims, Christians or Jews and even non-Brahmin Marathas and intermediary classes however clever, enlightened and qualified they may be, go by default before this clique. If the Municipal Commissioner is not satisfied, with this statement, it will be worth while to investigate and probe further into the matter.

There have been numerous instances in which applications of qualified candidates, even though they were recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, have been destroyed from the official files! In one instance, a Parsi youth tried for six years in the Engineering Department but without any success. He was a graduate of an Engineering College and had practical experience to his credit. As a last resort, he interviewed the Commissioner through a member of the Corporation, and the Commissioner after making enquiries passed orders to give him the first chance when the next vacancy occurred. After a few weeks a vacancy occurred but this Parsi was ousted and a Hindu belonging to the community of the clique that controls the destiny of the Bombay Municipal Service was appointed!

An enquiry was made as to how this Parsi was not given a chance although the Commissioner had passed orders to give him the first chance at the next available vacancy and it was found that his application was not even on the file, nor his name mentioned on the official papers.

In another case, in which also a member of the minority community figures, his claim for promotion was thrown overboard and his junior was appointed over his head, because the junior is the "Jatwala" of the clique. An enquiry showed that his name was entirely dropped even from the list of the employees so as not to draw the attention of the Commissioner!

It will be recalled that, in the last few months the Muslim as well as Parsi Councillors have very vehemently protested in the Corporation against the injustice done to their communities in the Municipal Service, and although the Commissioner assured them of his great sympathy, the aforesaid instances show how much even the Commissioner is helpless and could be made helpless by this powerful clique.

Now let us come to the incident which occurred recently, in which some officials of the Assessment Department have been dealt with departmentally. The Assessment Department, which also absorbs Town Duty Refund Department, was so far separate from the Electoral Department. The head of the Electoral Department is one Mr. Shaikh. It is proposed by the Commissioner to amalgamate these two departments for economic reasons.

The Town Duty Refund Department has an outturn of Rs. six to Rs. eight lakhs a year and the expenditure over office establishment comes to about a lakh and a half. The Bombay Port Trust collects Town Duty on behalf of the Municipality and charges three per cent. for collections.

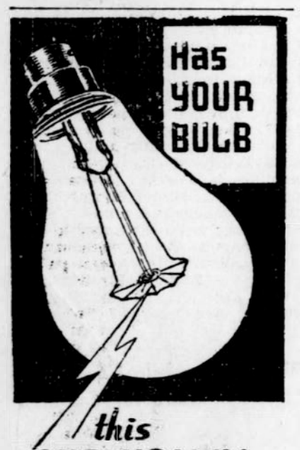
The Town Duty which is to be refunded costs Rs. 1,50,000 only for the establishment charges. The Commissioner, therefore, proposed to amalgamate the Electoral Department and the Assessment Department as a measure of economy.

The vested interest forming the clique could not brook this re-organisation by the Municipal Commissioner. Because under this scheme, Mr. Shaikh would come to the Assessment Department and they did not want him in any circumstances.

A few officials of the Assessment Department in the first instance went round interviewing members of the Standing Committee and exhorting them not to reorganise and amalgamate these two departments and if even they did so, not to allow Mr. Shaikh to be transferred to the Assessment Department. Not satisfied with this propaganda, they went a little further and issued circulars to the Members of the Standing Committee which were typed on a typrewriter belonging to the Municipality.

One of these circulars came into the hands of Mr. D. Symmington, the Municipal Commissioner, who was astonished at the way his efforts to reorganise the two departments were thwarted. He enlisted the assistance of the C.I.D. to find out as to which typewriter was used to type the circulars and where it was typed. The C. I. D. in their investigations found that a typewriter belonging to the office of the Commissioner was used for the purpose. The typist was called by the Commissioner and threatened with immediate dismissal if he did not make a clean breast of the whole affair. In legal phraseology, he was made an approver. The typist disclosed the names of certain officials of the Assessment Department who were behind this propaganda and the Commissioner after due enquiries either suspended or degraded them.

This episode may serve as an eye opener to the Commissioner and the councillors as to the municipal service is controlled by a clique of men who are powerful enough in the municipal service. Even the resolutions of the Municipal Corporation and the orders of the Municipal Commissioner are thwarted because they are in power. This shows how far members of the minority community should expect justice unless they have a strong backing. It is time the whole system is overhauled and the power of the clique is broken.



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NEMESIS OF WAR ACTIVITIES

I. L. Director Apprehends Increased Joblessness In Consequence

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Important indications as to the trend of world employment and unemployment conditions and valuable suggestions about remedial and ameliorative action are given in the report submitted by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the I. L. O., to the 24th Session of the I. L. Conference, which began at Geneva on the 2nd instant.

The unemployment index compiled by the I. L. O. for the world as a whole shows that the level of unemployment fell steadily since the depression years of 1932 and 1933, and that in 1937 it was just above its level in the prosperous year of 1929. Employment was on the whole somewhat better than 1929, which means that the addition to the industrial population during the past eight years has been partially absorbed. But this state of affairs was far from uniform. Out of 22 countries for which indices are available, 12 had an average level of employment higher during the year 1937 than in 1929, while the remaining 10 were below it. In spite of the reduction during the past four years, unemployment, however, is still high. The percentage unemployed in 1937 was on the average 9.3 in Australia, 21.9 in Denmark, 4.5 in Germany, 10.9 in Great Britain, 11.6 in Sweden and 12.5 in Switzerland.

WAR DANGER.

A serious danger to which the Report draws pointed attention is that the level of employment has been raised in many countries largely by intensified efforts to accelerate the production of war material. In China, Japan, Germany, Italy and Spain hundreds of thousands of men have been incorporated in the armed forces. In other countries, such as France and the Netherlands, the period of military service has been extended. In Great Britain the personnel of the navy and air force has been rapidly expanded. The report points out that the rise in employment due to military activities will bring about a nemesis for which a high price in unemployment may have to be paid in future years, and that, therefore, there is insistent need for comprehensive planning to avert the dangers with which the present situation is fraught.

In this connection, the Report makes reference to the timely action taken by the I. L. O. for establishing international co-operation in the matter of public works, by setting up an International Public Works Committee which will meet for the first time on 27 June next, and emphasises that one of the principal lessons of the recent slump has been the value of public expenditure wisely applied as a means of reviving business activity.

The report also refers to the progress made by unemployment insurance in providing against the effects of future depressions. Unemployment insurance continues to make steady headway in the world, as shown in particular by measures taken or in preparation in the United States, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Canada and Great Britain.

PREPARATION FOR NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

JUBBULPORE, June 13.

Mr. Thakore Chedilal, President, Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a statement says that no provisional reception committee for the next Congress session has yet been formed.

The Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, when it met at Jubbulpore on June 5, appointed only a Sub-Committee of 31 persons to enrol Reception Committee members, to raise funds and organise volunteer corps. Newly enrolled members of Reception Committee will meet on October 11 to elect office-bearers.

This Sub-Committee has appointed a number of other committees in connection with the work. The site of the Congress will be decided in a short time.—A.P.

SIND MATRICULATION RESULTS

(Continued from page 8)

Ar., Sin. and P. Hy.

18756 Md. U Md. I Panhwar

Ar., Sin. and P. Ch.

18757 N W Abro
18758 F M R Arain
18762 A M A Baloch
18766 Md. J F Memon
18767 A M R K Nizamani
18770 A S A M S Sayed
18771 G Md. S H P S Syed

Pr., Sind and P. Hy.

18773 M H Canser

Pr., Sin. and P. Ch.

18779 **H K Balooch**
18780 V R Bhavnani
18781 G S A D K Bhutto
18782 M C Chablani
18785 N P Gulrajani
18787 M M Jethwani
18787 K P Karamchandani
18789 L S Khianey
18790 P L Kirpalani
18792 J K Lakhani
18796 D M Mansukhani
18800 R L Mukhey
18801 G B Mulchandani
18805 G D Shahani
18806 A J Shaikh
18807 F B Shaik
18808 G K B Shaikh
18810 P J Shivdasani
18811 R C Sipahimalani
18812 B S Tevani
18814 L B Thadhani
18815 M A Thadhani
18816 S A Utamsing
18818 G N Vaswani

Ar., Sin. and P. Ch.

18819 A A A K Akhund
18820 M G H Baloch
18821 G S M S Bhangoo
18822 A Md. H Memon

PASSED IN ARITHMETIC

Of the successful candidates the following have passed in the additional subjects of Arithmetic.

16657 B P Gandhi
16680 N C Kuvadia
16681 T M Lakhani
16707 C T Ruparel
16723 R S Tripathi
16724 M S Trivedi
16737 V V Hotchandani
16740 V O Menghani
16743 L B Ahuja
16745 H. D. Gehani
16749 K K Kundnani
16787 O P Minocha
16794 V L Bilani
16836 M M Ayani
16967 N C Jashinani
17001 D J Khubchandani
17104 A T Punjabi
17157 T H Teckchandani
17192 G R G M Abro
17193 B G Achwani
17206 V O Adwani
17229 U M Anbawni
17241 N A Awatramani
17251 N G Bakhtianee
17273 C M Bhambhani
17288 R N Bhatia
17295 G N Bhojsinghani
17336 M P Chanchlani
17362 L H Chotmurad
17376 H R Dayaramani
17389 K B Gangwani
17390 J J Gajria
17399 T M Gehani
17419 G N Gurnani
17427 P G Harpalani
17441 G R Hingorani
17476 G H Jumani
17481 B H Kallandasani
17486 C V Karira
17510 K G Kevairamani
17540 N J Kishoraney
17541 V J Kodnani
17549 K A Lahori
17560 B N Lalwani
17567 D G Lulla
17586 W J Manjal
17589 D G Manshara-mani
17592 K J Manshara-mani
17599 C F Mataney
17600 G V Matlaney
17615 G D Mirchandani
17624 G M Moris
17628 B T Motwani
17634 S Md. F. Mufti
17637 R J Mulchandani
17659 S N Panjwani
17663 P S Parwani
17664 S N Parwani
17681 M S Punjwani
17711 M N Sachdev
17739 G M Shandapuni
17741 N J Shahdadpuri
17779 C L Subhani
17809 P I Thakur
17817 F S Ujan
17878 R S A S Rehal
17946 K M Hingorani
18043 M I H K Ahmedani
18077 B S A S Usmani
18175 R P Motwani
18257 P T Mahiboobani
18356 T M Hathiramani
18366 H R Bhavanani
18407 D J Chhugani
18426 J S Gidvani
18427 K J Gidwani
18442 M J Gulrajani
18457 L S Hemnani
18476 C H Jeswani
18495 T S Keswani
18512 G K Kirpalani
18527 A S A Kureshi
18542 W K Lalwani
18545 D B Mahbubani
18564 N M Malkani
18607 G D Mirchandani
18622 P C Nainaney
18624 N M Narsinghani
18639 T G Punjabi
18680 U A Sand
18689 G P Shivadasani
18690 M R Shivdasani
18705 A R S Syed
18718 G G Thadani
18750 K L Vazirani

Candidate No. 6844 (Foona Centre) has been declared successful.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The First Jugannath Sunkershett Scholarship—To No. 14534 (97).

The Second Jugannath Sunkershett Scholarship—To No. 5961 (92).

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Latin Scholarship—To No. 3013 (84).

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship—To No. 13155 of 1937 (63).

The Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jijibhoy Prize—To No. 3484 (91).

The First Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship—To No. 1475.

The Second Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship—To No. 16393.

The First Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarship—To No. 11334.

The Second Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarship—To No. 12999.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship—To No. 13012.

The Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship—To No. 5562.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship—To No. 16498.

The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships—To Nos 7892 and 8500.

The Cutchi Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Prize—To No. 1475.

The James Greaves Scholarship—To. No. 1245.

The Diwan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship—To No 4099.

The Vallabhadas Valji Scholarship—To No. 1532 (68).

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship—To No. 2213.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship—To No. 1682.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship—To No. 6879.

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship—To. No 2924.

The Chatfield Prize—To No. 5374.

The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship—To No. 1520.

The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship—To No. 14136 (84).

The Rajaram Govindram Scholarship—To No. 1456.

The Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal—To No. 1473.

The George Pope Scholarship—To No. 1682.

The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnavis Sanskrit Scholarship—To No. 14534 (97).

The Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship—To No. 8624 (78).

The Edward Dalgado Scholarship—To No. 15410 (72).

The Bai Sitabai R. Naik Scholarship—To No. 1682.

The Narhar Rowjee Beedkar Scholarship—Divided among Nos. 1473, 1682, 5823 and 16038 (89).

The Narhar Rowjee Beedkar Prize—Divided among Nos. 5097, 6151 and 14640 (88).

Totals are not put against the numbers of those successful candidates who availed themselves of exemptions earned by them in the previous Examinations.

The figures put into brackets in the above list of awards represent the marks obtained by the candidates in the subjects to which the scholarships and prizes have been assigned.

The results of the following candidates are reserved:—17158, 18493 and 18804.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

Move To Amend Rules: Draft Gazetted

SIMLA, June 12.

The draft of a certain further amendment to the Indian Merchant Shipping (Load Line) Rules, which it is proposed to make under Section 219 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, has been gazetted. The said draft will be taken into consideration on or after July 15.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.—United Press.

IMPORT OF GOAT SKINS INTO TURKEY

SIMLA, June 12.

The Commercial Counsellor at Istanbul reports that goat skins weighing more than 40 kilogrammes per 100 pieces and carnauba wax have been added to the list of goods which may be imported from countries having no clearing or similar agreement with Turkey and a favourable balance of trade with that country.—United Press.

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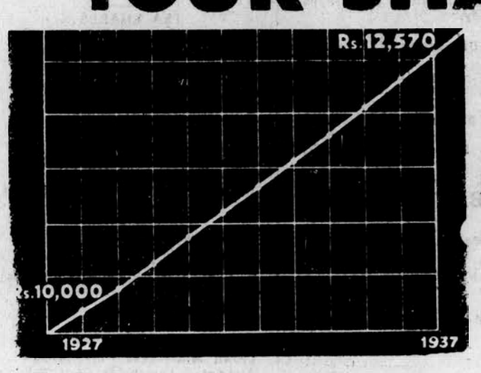

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS DOWN

Gold Active On Bear Covering And Buying Orders: Restricted Movements In Silver

BOMBAY, June 13

NEW YORK COTTON

The steadiness of Liverpool and Bombay cables induced buying in New York cotton but the enterprise was checked in view of unsatisfactory conditions in Textile.

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver prices improved slightly on scattered purchases and the absence of offers also imparted some steadiness. Lack of fresh buying restricted movements.

Gold was very active on considerable buying orders following the rumour that U. S. A. will increase gold price. Bear covering and buying by prominent operator stimulated further purchases.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 13

Previous closing	8.14
To-day's opening	8.15
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.06
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 13

Previous closing	4.37
To-day's opening	4.43
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	4.39
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 143-8
April May 1939	Rs. 161-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 13

New York cotton was moderately active with steadiness of Liverpool and Bombay cables inducing buying, but unsatisfactory conditions in Textile checked enterprise.

Trading in July commenced at 8.15 i.e. one point higher than last closing. Prices continued steady on scattered trade and local support but demand was not fully maintained as there was no follow up on buying side, with the result that July reacted to 8.14 but undertone remained steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.20/8.20) 8.15/8.15
October (8.22/8.21) 8.19/8.17
December (8.25/8.27) 8.21/8.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 13

American July (4.36) 4.41
American October (4.48) 4.53
Egyptian July (6.16) 6.22
Egyptian November (6.34) 6.42

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 13

Trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 144-14. New York July opened 1 point up. Later it was 5 points down. Broach declined to Rs. 143-12 and then closed at Rs. 144-8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 13

TEA

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

There will be no tea sales until June 13.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop June July (£16 11/16 sellers) £16 11/16 paid and sellers
Dunlop June (£19 1/4) £19
Lightning June (£18) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/8 buyers) 5 15/16 value
Forward October December (6 1/16 paid buyers) 6 1/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 paid and sellers

METALS

Tin (£173 buyers £173 1/2 sellers. Firm) £172 1/4 buyers £172 3/4 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£13 5/8 buyers £13 11/16 sellers. Firm) £13 7/16 buyers £13 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £39 3/4) £38 1/2 to £39 1/2
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool June 13

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 7s 1/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 13

Previous closing	4.97 1/4
To-day's opening	4.96 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 13

Previous closing	4.96.75
To-day's opening	4.97.25
To-day's closing	4.96.68

FRANC RATE

London, June 13

Previous closing	178.40
To-day's opening	178.37
To-day's closing	178.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97.25 and then eased to 4.96.84 on absence of support, subsequently further declining to 4.96.75 on scattered sales.

Franc opened at 178.37 and kept very steady with not much change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 13/16) 1-5 13/16
Paris on Bombay (13.737) 13.224
New York on Bombay (36.81) 36.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/8) 0.91 3/8
London on Milan (94.30) 94.37
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 1/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-7) £7-0-6 1/2
Silver (19) 18 15/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 13

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Little general selling. Poor support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 13

Spot	(19d.) 18 15/16d.
Forward	(18 11/16d.) 18 5/8d

LONDON GOLD

London, June 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce	(£7-0-7) £7-0-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 13

SILVER

Silver ready	49 10 0
Silver Jeth	49 11 0
Silver Ashad	49 10 0

GOLD

Gold ready	35 10 0
Gold Jeth	35 11 0
Gold Ashad	35 12 0
Gold Shravan	35 13 0
Sovereign	22 13 6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 13

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July 7s 1/4 and October 7s 1/2. The market derived considerable strength from better overseas cables and improved demand from Italy for actual while reports of crop damage from America was also bullish factor.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 16

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.78 1/4. Prices continued steady and improved further on further rust damage reports with the price later advancing to 0.79.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 13

Wheat September	4 3 0
Wheat January	4 6 6
Linseed September	7 1 3

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, June 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday June 1	£92 ex div
Thursday June 2	£92
Friday June 3	£92 1/2
Tuesday June 7	£92 3/4
Wednesday June 8	£92 3/4
Thursday June 9	£92 3/4
Friday June 10	£92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 13
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 7/8) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/4) £74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8) £104 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3/4) £113 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102) £102
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 13

London Stock Exchange continued quiet and uninteresting. Giltedged securities remained quietly steady with not much doing. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 3/4 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Marks and spencer Ordinary (50-7 1/2) 52-3
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (10-6) 10-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (28-6) 28-6
Imperial Chemical (29-4 1/2) 29-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-10 1/2) 60-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£29) £28 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (37-3) 36-9
Ford Motors (17) 17
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47) £47
British American Tobacco Ordinary (97-6) 97-6
Carreas A (7) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-3) 131-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (20-6) 20-6
Distillers (94) 94-6
Bredfords Dyer (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-3) 36-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 21-0
Inter Nickels (dol 44 1/2) dol 42 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Denaro Tea (36-6) 36-6
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gule Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 37-6
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£13 1/2) £13 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/8) £16 3/8
Associated Leaseholds (76-3) 76-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (88-9) 89-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11) £11 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-1 1/2) 84-4 1/2
Burma Oil (113-1 1/2) 115
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 3/4) £35 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£46 3/4) £46 3/4
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£16) £16
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£16 3/4) £16 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£126) £126
London Transport 'C' (£73 3/4) £74 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 13

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 42) dol 41 3/8
General Motors (dol 29 3/8) dol 28 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24) dol 23 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 96 1/2) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Investment Support In Oils Wheat Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 13

The Stock Exchange peaceful passage in week-end assisted sentiment, but business failed materially to expand. Giltedged securities were barely steady owing to lack of interest. Argentine rails met with profit taking. Oils attracted investment support. Elsewhere the market was featureless.

In commodities wheat was firm on Italian demand for actual.

Foreign Exchanges were featureless. Wall Street opened quiet easier.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Irons Move Up: Better Sentiment In Jutes

CALCUTTA, June 13

In Jutes better sentiment again prevailed to-day. Howrah after opening at 26/3 began to move up as day progressed and closed at best of the day. Other shares kept more or less unchanged. Coals revealed no fresh feature and only limited business put through. Cottons: Shares were active to-day and fair business was put through. Not much interest was shewn in Tea's section. In miscellaneous, almost all speculative stocks exhibited better movements to-day. Indian Irons chief leader of section after opening of 21/2 advanced to 21/11 during middle of day and finally closed at 22, other industrials kept more or less unchanged. Government securities steady.

Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Two and three quarters loan 1948/52 111/6; three per cent loan (1941) 11 qr; three per cent new loan (1962/65) 98/6 s l; three and half per cent paper 98/9; three and half per cent loan (1947/50) 111/7 s l; four per cent loan (1960/70) 11/4 s l; five per cent loan (1945/55) 111; five per cent loan (1939/44) 11/8 s l; three per cent up loan (1961/66) 98.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1 48 ct.; Central 31/8; Reserve 144/8.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab 99.

Cottons: Basanti 7/8; Dunbar pref 1911; Howrah Bridge pref 60 s l; Muir Mills 221.

Coals: Bengal 302; Bengal 301; Burra Dhemo 2/8; Burrakur 11; Dhemo Main 11/1; Equitable 34/3; Hurriladih 1/1; Jainty Central 100; South Karanpura 4/4; Union 22/14.

Jutes: Albion 111; Alliance 19; Anglo India 253/8; Auckland 111; Barnagore 111; Belvedere 276/7; Champdany 111; ex div; Craig as nine; Clive 11/1 s l; Gourepore pref 19; Howrah 37; pref 1; Hukumchand pref 68; Kamarhatty 260; Lansdowne 119; Lawrence 300 s l; ex div; pref 111; Presidency 3; Reliance 48/1; pref 140; Rameshwara 4/8; Waverley as twelve s o l.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/7; Consolidated in four Indian Copper two Karanpura Development 11/8; Rhodesia Copper 10; Tavoy Tin 1/1 ct; Dalmia Cement ord 8/11 s l; pref 87/8; Alkali and Chemical pref 11; Burn and Co ord 119; Hukumchand Steel ord 7/2; Indian Iron and Steel 22; Indian Malleable Casting defd 10; Indian St Wagon ord 38/8; Marshalls 1/5; Steel Corpn ord 4/1; pref 74/8; Delhi Flour 11/6; s l; Hooghly Flour 8/4; Bararee Colke 1; Corpn ordy 2/11; Calcutta Safe Deposit Ropeway 11/8 ct; Rohtas Industries 21/1; British Burma Petroleum 2/1; Star Paper ord 6/8 ct; Titaghur Paper B ord 14/4 s o l; Second pref 111/11 c div; Assam Saws as thirteen; India Gen Nagn ord 90 ex div; East India 6/1; Hattikhira 11; s l; Patrakola 845; Sonaii River 14/5.

Debentures: Three per cent 1968 Calcutta Municipal 96/11; Seven per cent Oriental Coal 11; Five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/4; Five per cent (1937/42/47); Star Trading and Investment 111/11 ct.—A. P.

LOWER THE RATIO

(Continued from Page 6.)

lieve what they assert, they should be prepared to face an open and impartial expert inquiry into the whole question of ratio revision rather than rely upon the servility of the Board. All the arguments against devaluation have been answered threadbare by monetary writers in India. It is a great pity that the Government's advisers should not be able to make any original contribution to the subject but have to rely upon exploded myths and notions. I am sure all right-thinking men will, irrespective of party alignments, throw their weight with the Congress in its efforts to unsettle what the Government boast is "a settled fact", and I personally believe that this, along with Fiscal Policy and Commercial Discrimination, is an issue "par excellence" on which the Congress may well be justified in precipitating a major crisis. In fact, such a crisis is implicit in the Federal Constitution with its multifarious safeguards, and is bound to come sooner or later.

A meeting of the Vaidyas held on Friday last under the presidentship of Vaidyaraj Pt. Ganpati Prasad Sharma, at Meerut protested against the inclusion of the Ashavas and Arishtas in the Bombay Prohibition Bill.

The Air Force flying boat made further record flights from Gibraltar to Malta, 1,110 miles in six and 3/4 hours and from Malta to Alexandria, 950 miles in five hours and 15 minutes.

STATES TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT

(Continued from page 7)

ces and of the States represented on the Committee of Ministers.

(3) The Chairmanship of the Ministers' Committee shall be determined by rotation in accordance with rules to be framed by the Committee of Ministers.

(4) The normal term of such of the members of the Ministers' Committee who will be elected shall be two years after which there shall be fresh elections; but a member shall be eligible for re-election.

(5) The Secretariat of the Committee shall be controlled by its Chairman, provided always that rules shall be framed by the Committee for ensuring the preservation, safety, and continuity of the records.

FUNDS.

(6) The funds for the maintenance and working of the Committee and its Secretariat shall come from contributions made by the States represented on the Committee, the States enjoying permanent seats to each contribute double the amount to be contributed by any one other State or group of States forming a unit, the proportion of contributions from each to be fixed on some reasonable basis to be determined hereafter.

(7) A copy of the budget and the statement of accounts, duly audited for the previous year, shall be forwarded annually to His Highness the Chancellor and to the contributing States, and the expenditure shall be in accordance with rules to be framed by the Committee.

IV. With a view to removing the dissatisfaction which exists amongst certain Rulers of States, in addition to the adoption of the reforms set forth in the preceding resolutions, this Reorganisation Committee supports the admission, in their own right as members of the Chamber of Princes, of such Rulers as may be found eligible thereto on such tests as may be proposed by the "Criteria Committee," and approved by the Chamber of Princes.

SCHEDULE A.

(1) Which have been given individual representation in both Houses of the Federal Legislature, as provided in the Government of India Act, 1935 and (2) the revenue of which was one crore or more, as shown the Government of India Memoranda on the Indian States, 1930, or which according to the census of 1931, had a population of 5 lakhs or more, shall be allocated 15 seats on the Princes' Standing Committee and 15 seats on the Committee of Ministers.

The following is a list of the States which satisfy the tests specified in the preceding paragraph.

21 guns:—Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Mysore; 19 guns: Bhopal, Indore, Kolhapur, Travancore, Udaipur; 17 guns:—Dahawalpur, Bikaner, Cochin, Cutch, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Patiala, Rewa; 15 guns: Alwar; 13 guns: Bhavnagar, Cooch Behar, Junagadh, Nawanagar.

SCHEDULE B.

1. The 10 seats allotted to the States not included in Schedule A, shall be distributed as follows:—

(1) Southern India (division IX) and Deccan States (division XIII) one; (2) Rajputana States (division X) 2; (3) Central India States (division XI) including Benares 2; (4) Western India and Gujarat States (division XII) 2; (Western India States—(1) Gujarat States 1). (These shall be two separate groups for purposes of elections. (5) the Punjab States, including Tehri (division XIV) 2; (6) Eastern India States, (divisions XV and XVI) including Rampur and Sikkim.

2 (A) the Rulers of the States in each of the above groups shall be entitled to suggest names, with the consent of the Ruler concerned, for inclusion in a panel for the group concerned.

(b) Out of the various panels thus formed, the members (excluding the Rulers of the 24 States mentioned in Schedule A) and representative members of the Chamber of Princes, present at a meeting of the Chamber of Princes, shall elect the requisite number to fill the quota allotted to each group.—A. P.

ANTI-HINDI CAMPAIGN

Two More Satyagrahis Arrested

MADRAS, June 13.

Sheik Mandar Said and the Syed of Viruthunagar were arrested and remanded to custody this morning for having offered Satyagraha in front of the Premier's residence in connection with the Anti-Hindi Campaign.

The two cases under Section 7, Sub-Section (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act pending against C. D. Nayagam, ex-Dictator of the Boycott Movement, who is on bail and five others, which were to have taken up to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, were adjourned to June 17 and 20 respectively.—United Press.

SITUATION IN BUGTI

Jairamdas Suggests Appointment Of Independent Commission

KARACHI, June 13.

In connection with the Bugti unrest, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Member of the Congress Working Committee, suggests, in the course of a statement, the appointment of a Commission of independent men and presided over by a High Court Judge to examine the situation in Bugti.

He suggests further that the administration of Bugti be regularised and a democratic administration introduced in that area. He also wishes that the views of the tribesmen should be taken regarding the choice of their Headman or Chief.

Lastly, Mr. Jairamdas deplores the attitude of the Political Department of India, who are still disinclined to recognise Abdul Rehman Khan son of the present Khan) as the Headman of the area, despite the express desire of the tribesmen.

Latest advices from Quetta show that the Political Department is collecting tribesmen there to pass their Judgment regarding the Ruler.

In the meanwhile, Abdul Rehman Khan still continues to be a "hunted man."—United Press.

"DISSERVICE" DONE TO PROVINCES

Biyani On Publication Of C. P. Ministers' Resignation Letter

AKOLA, June 12.

Interviewed in connection with the publication of the resignation letter of the four Ministers of the Central Provinces and Berar and of the Premier's note to the Congress Working Committee thereto, the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Provincial Congress Committee said:—

"I am surprised to see the publication of the resignation letter of the four C. P. Ministers and the reply of the Premier thereto, in one of the provincial papers. I am of opinion that whoever is responsible for it, has done a positive disservice to the province in particular, and to the cause of the Congress in the country in general."—United Press.

"Unnecessary Publication"

WARDHAGANJ, June 13.

The publication in Saturday's "Daily News" (Nagpur) about the Mahakoshal Ministers' resignation in May last and Premier Khare's reply thereto, has created great sensation in the Wardha political circles, which consider it inopportune and unnecessary after the Ministerial crisis had been amicably settled at Pachmarhi.—United Press.

MAXIMUM LIMIT OF DEBT IN C. P.

NAGPUR, June 13.

The Provincial Government have passed orders in supersession of all the previous orders on the subject of fixing, with effect from June 10, Rs. 50,000 as the maximum limit of the debtor's debt, under the Debt Conciliation Act, throughout the province.

It may be recalled that the question of raising the limit from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 came in for criticism in a recent statement issued by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the working of the C.P. Ministry.—United Press.

C. P. PREMIER SEES MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, June 13.

The Premier of the Central Provinces, Dr. N.B. Khare, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi last evening at Shegaon regarding the Ministerial and provincial affairs. United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

and that we pay Government thousands of rupees as fifty per cent Customs duty, that all other licences were up to date, this was the "first offence," and we are an established firm of repute, I feel it is hardly "wireless" on the part of the authorities to immediately file a complaint without even the courtesy of a formal demand of renewal.

6. I do appreciate that the prosecution did admit this to be a case of pure and simple oversight which makes it the more difficult to understand this harsh measure.—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. WADIA.

Our Reader's Views

Jawaharlal And Spain

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with some trepidation the reports in the papers regarding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's intention to visit Barcelona on June 16th.

Much as we may sympathize with the unfortunate people of Republican Spain, in my humble opinion, such visits are of little use to them in their present desperate struggle. In anything such presence (even on invitation) of important foreigners and at a time when their capital is subjected to the most intensive bombing by the Rebels—can not but embarrass the Spanish Government.

We all know that Panditji is brave but at the same time it should not be forgotten that his life is too precious to this nation to be risked on some such vague and sentimental errand.

What the Spanish Government needs and needs desperately is not swmpathy but arms and we know full well that we can not supply them.—Yours etc.,

J. V. TALCHERKAR.

Indore.

Rent Enquiry Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago, when a request was made by my friend at the office of the Rent Enquiry Committee, he was told that the questionnaire would be ready in the course of a week or so. After the lapse of the said period of a week my friend again visited the said office for the questionnaire and wanted to see Mr. Soparkar, the Secretary of the said Committee, but he was informed to his surprise, that Mr. Soparkar was relieved of his secretaryship, and Mr. I. N. Mehta from the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality has been installed in his place.

What is the reason of this sudden change in Secretaryship?—Yours, etc.

B. N. AMBARDEKER.

Civil Liberties & Bhopal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the Bhopal Laws, fundamental rights and civil liberties are and can only be enjoyed by the people of Bhopal. Their liberties and rights cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be enjoyed by persons not belonging to Bhopal and not being the subjects of the State. All rights belonging to citizens carry with them certain obligations and outsiders cannot be expected to respect those obligations.

Restrictions such as indicated in Mr. Balvantray Mehta's statement prevail in British Indian Provinces. For instance, in the Bombay Presidency, the P. C. can deport any person without trial. All provinces have the right and use it purely to deport persons, to prohibit them from speaking in public or to take part in the public life of a province.

As previously explained, civil liberties cannot be interpreted to mean license for mischief-makers to come from outside to disturb the peace and tranquillity of a State, province or country; similarly, they cannot be permitted to disturb prevailing amity and goodwill between the various communities in a state. Nothing was done in the State of Bhopal which is not common and almost a daily occurrence in all the Congress and non-Congress British Indian Provinces.—Yours, etc.

ZAKIR ALI KHAN.
Of Bhopal.

Bombay, June 9.

The Automobile Co. Director Explains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to your report of the prosecution launched by the P. M. G for non-renewal of our Dealers Licence. In fairness to us I should be obliged if you kindly publish the following facts:—

1 The Dealers' Licence is a nominal ten rupee affair and not one that is required or referred to daily or even monthly, but is filed away and remembered, or overlooked as in this case, until 368 days are over and the P.M.G.'s office kindly send us a renewal notice.

2. We possess ten other licences which are up to date.

3. That though the Dealers' Licence expired on 31st December, 1937 no renewal notice has yet been sent as is the established custom and practice ever since we started the Philco radio business in 1934.

4. We were however sent renewal notices for all the other licences which were duly renewed.

5. Considering the fact that it has been an established custom and practice to send out renewal notices from the P.M.G.'s Office

(Continued in . col. 8)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York, June 11.

The market opened steady and advanced on higher Bombay cables, and active Liverpool, trade buying, on reports of heavy rains in parts of the Western belt. The market later quietened down reacting partially on July liquidation partly from abroad but trade houses bought July while trade price fixing was stimulated by increased activity in textiles late yesterday. Spot demand was quiet with basis firm. The session closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton trade and professionals bought on wet weather cyclonic rains reports weevil activity July liquidation heavy.

Advance checked by July liquidation good undertone due to more rains and indications of continuance of Bollweevil weather good business in dry goods.

Crop is progressing poorly scarcity of contracts size July position bearish.

Numerous insects complains continued showery weather attracting broader demand cloth market more active sales well excess weeks production January May fertilizer sales 12 per cent under last year prices are low will be very sensitive further unfavourable weather.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Market beginning to feel increasing inflationary sentiment.

New York.—Continue to consider cotton trading affair. Doubt early devaluation. Crop somewhat backward requiring favourable weather for best results. Purchases advisable only on recessions.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cables:—

Garside.—Weevils reported in numerous areas. Current weather favours weevil. Dryness heat coming months needed to control post. Weekly weather forecast mixed. Domestic cloth sales better. Commodities firmer. Domestic business lower.

Garside.—We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton 425000 bales in May. Average consumption per working day during the month just indicated was 19500 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 13.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at 2-15 p.m. with Broach J/A. quoted at Rs. 145/8 and prices improved to Rs. 145/10. Business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 164/4.

Later on the local market was easy despite a rise of 6 points in the opening quotations of the Liverpool market. There was general realising. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	144	12	0
Broach A/M. 1939	162	8	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July	130	4	0
Oomra D/J	142	10	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	107	8	0
Bengal D/J	120	12	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 13.

Following unchanged advices, the local market ruled firm with active buying in gold and prices advanced to Rs. 35/13 when realising by Bazar operators appeared and prices receded to Rs. 35/12. Silver market was also steady with a moderate turnover and was quoted at Rs. 49/13. The tone of the market was very steady and prices are moving in sympathy with fluctuations in exchange rates.

GOLD			
Ready	35	11	0
Jeth	35	12	0
Ashad	35	10	0
SILVER			
Ready	49	13	0
Jeth	49	12	0
Ashad	49	10	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	28	13	0
Highest	29	6	0
Lowest	28	10	0
Closing	29	5	9
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	30	2	0
Highest	30	8	0
Lowest	30	1	0
Closing	30	4	0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	18	13	0
Highest	19	1	0
Lowest	18	12	9
Closing	18	15	9

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 10.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 4 0
Bank of London and S. America	5 7 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 5 3
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 16 0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	47 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1 18 9
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 7 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	14 0 0
Genl. and Comi. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	80 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 0 0
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 7 6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 7 6
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 6 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 0
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 2 9
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 9

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated London 25 May:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,408,237 on May 18th as compared with £326,407,524 on the previous Wednesday.

Developments in the situation in Central Europe made for increased activity in the open market and about £3,600,000 of bar gold was sold at the daily fixing during the week. A steady demand from the Continent was in evidence and an advance in the price reflected the firmness of the dollar in terms of sterling.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 16th instant to midday on the 23rd instant:

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,910,406
British East Africa	22,521
British India	8,500
Australia	46,071
New Zealand	28,860
Canada	171,500
British Guiana	8,925
Brazil	480,000
Uruguay	656,340
Soviet Union	1,154,534
Netherlands	70,026
Belgium	1,337 492
Switzerland	142,635
Other countries	14,156
	£6,032,246

EXPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£ 2,800
Netherlands	564,549
France	204,456
Switzerland	267,331
Finland	22,469
Sweden	767,964
Other Countries	5,798
	£1,835,367

The s.s. "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on May 21st carries gold to the value of about £257,000.

The Transvaal gold output for April 1938 was 982,964 fine ounces as compared with 1,012,516 fine ounces for March 1938, and 981,565 fine ounces for April 1937.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for March 1938 was 68,107 fine ounces as compared with 64,145 fine ounces for February 1938 and 68,569 fine ounces for March 1937.

SILVER

The market has maintained a steady tone, fluctuations in quotations during the past week being confined to 1/8d.

The Indian Bazaars have bought and there has been some American trade demand, whilst the firmness of the dollar also contributed to the steadiness of the market. Prices temporarily eased yesterday on selling by the Indian Bazaars and speculators; this followed a report from America that a private resolution had been introduced into the United States Senate proposing to terminate on June 30th Treasury purchases of foreign silver and to limit Government buying to domestic newly-mined silver. No further news is to hand regarding the proposal, but that it will be favourably viewed in official quarters is considered very unlikely.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 16th instant to midday on the 23rd instant:

IMPORTS.

Belgium	£23,949
New Zealand	2,934
Ecuador	2,855
Iraq	1,212
Other countries	5,028
	£35,978

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£77,505
British India	2,835
Belgium	40,550
Denmark	2,794
France	2,091
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,680
Cyprus	8,200
Palestine	8,612
Aden and Dependencies	9,971
Arabia-Muscat	4,319
Other countries	4,489
	£163,046

FOREIGN OWNED STERLING

Strong Word By Sir A Gibb

At the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, the President, Sir Alexander Gibb, stressed the danger attending the demand for sterling by foreigners nervous as to their own currencies.

This demand, said Sir Alexander, was quite remote from genuine business. He indicated also that its consequences might well be serious.

The internal and the external values of the £ were, he went on, matters of first importance.

Last year the franc fell, in terms of the £, from 105 to 150, and to-day it was 177. That meant that a £ would buy 177 francs' worth of French goods, whereas at the beginning of last year it would only buy 105 francs' worth. Conversely it meant that the Frenchman had to part with 177 francs now instead of 105 francs then to buy a £'s worth of English goods.

Unless, therefore, the internal price-level in France were to rise correspondingly, so that 177 francs would buy no more in the future than 105 francs bought at the beginning of 1937, we should presently experience sharper competition from France and should find it more difficult to sell to her.

REASON FOR PREFERENCE

As the exchange value of the currency depended upon supply and demand, the fact that foreigners held more sterling than they needed should have weakened the value of the £ in terms of other currencies. Exactly the contrary happened.

Sterling strengthened. The explanation was that foreigners were eager buyers of sterling, not for the purpose of buying our goods or of paying their debts to us but because they preferred to be owners of sterling than owners of their own national currencies.

Sir Alexander quoted remarks made by Lord Wardington, chairman of Lloyds Bank, at the annual meeting of the bank. Lord Wardington referred to this foreign-owned sterling as "floating capital seeking a temporary home, either with the object of obtaining a safe asylum or a higher return," and said that it should not be encouraged.

At a time when this country's balance of payments was slightly on the wrong side, and when that should be reflected by a weakening of sterling, so helping us to correct the balance, by increasing our exports and reducing our imports, the opposite happened—sterling strengthened.

"On immense demand for sterling, quite remote from genuine business transactions" Sir Alexander explained, "arises from foreigners anxious to escape from their own currencies, which has the effect of increasing the value of sterling, so making it more difficult for us to export commodities and easier to import.

RISK ENTAILED.

"A further point to which Lord Wardington drew attention was the risk of putting the stability of our country's exchange to the serious inconvenience which would arise if deposits of this nature and in considerable volume were suddenly withdrawn and sent to other countries, which for the moment appeared a more attractive asylum.' Should the foreigners at any time regain confidence in their own currencies, then we should be in danger that many of these foreigners who had bought securities on the Stock Exchange would sell, causing a slump in securities, and would then offer large blocks of sterling for sale on the foreign exchanges, so starting a landslide which it might be hard for the Exchange Equalisation Fund to control."

Sir Alexander was sure that traders generally throughout the country were solidly behind Lord Wardington when he said that these sales and purchases of currencies by nervous foreigners served no useful purpose, constituted a peril to the country and should be discouraged.

Sir Alexander was elected President of the Chamber for the ensuing year, after having been president for the past year.

CALCUTTA SHARES DULL

Calcutta, June 10.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

The local stock exchange presented a dull and uninspiring appearance during the week under review. The strike at Kulti has become an accomplished fact and it remains to be seen how the labour situation at Indian Iron and Hirapur Steel works is compromised. There is, till date, no change in the strike situation. Labour strikes in Bihar and Bengal have taken an epidemic course so the industrial outlook from any point of view must be regarded as gloomy. A downward trend of prices must inevitably follow. The recent ruling of the executive committee of the stock exchange to the effect that if the buyer does not exercise the option of cancelling or rebuying in transactions of Indian Iron and Steel and Howrah Jute, he will forego the assistance of the Committee inf compelling the seller to perform his part of the contract at the due time, has, for the time being, put a check on indiscriminate bear selling, but from the course of events we feel that the salutary effect of the ruling will be only temporary. There is no shortage of scrips and the bears will not find difficulty in adjusting their deals.

JUTE.

This section barring the speculative counter Howrah does not disclose any special feature. The steadier feeling has been maintained throughout the period under review but the transactions are few and far between to test real trend of prices. The market has not totally left off hopes of a conciliatory settlement between two contending groups of mills but the struggle has prolongated and it will take some time to see decisive results. The optimism in prices of Jute shares is lurking in many experienced operators and they are not slow to size any opportunity of buying large parcels of shares when the prices are attractive. However, an ordinary investor has become apathetic and is only awaiting the outcome of the impasse in the Jute industry. Howrah touching 34/6 last week improved to 36/12 this week and those was in the region of 36/8. Kamarhatty were marked at 350, Kanknarrah at 280, Anglo-India at 250, Dalhousie at 250, Union at 272, Auckland at 126, Fort Gloster at 338, Kelvin at 376, New Central at 215, Delta at 295, Baranagore at 102, Bally at 124. In small priced shares Agarpara changed hands at 12/4, Clive at 17, National at 17/2, Presidency at 2/15, Reliance at 49, Northbrook at 27/8, Nuddea at 26/8, Hukumchand at 5/14.

COTTON.

A few isolated deals were resorted at practically unaltered rates. Kesoram hovered round R.. 6, Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 3/9, Dunbar Cotton were mentioned at 147, New Victoria ord. were done at annas thirteen.

COAL.

During the early part of the period under review, some improvement in the price of Coal shares was noticeable but the steadier feeling could not be maintained. Bengal Coal were no better than 302, Equitable 34/6, Burrakur 11/1., Dhemo Main 10/8, Hurriladih 12/6, West Jamuria 24, Union were a firm feature at 22/4, New Manbhoom changed hands at 23 with buyers over, Katras-Jharriah were done at 20/8, New Beerbhoom at 16, Kalapahari at Rs. 11, Ondal at Rs. 8, Jainty Central at Rs. 1/9, Talcher at Re. 1, Searsole at Rs. 4/4, Deoli at 5/12. Raneegunj and Standard were priced at Rs. 30 and 26 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Iron and Steel touched 22/10 receded to Rs. 22/2. Burn and Co., ord. were marked at 235, Hukumchand Steel ord. at 7/6, Indian Standard Wagon ord. found buyers at 39 Saran Engineering were marked at 4/12. Braithwaite and Co., were on offer at 6/6. Steel Corp. of Bengal ord were good at 4/8, Pref. at 74/4. Amongst minings, Burma Corporation hovered round 5/7, Cousolidated Tin 3/14, Indian Copper 1/15, Rhodesia Copper 1/7. B.I.C. ord. were marked at 2/9, Dunlop ord. at 11/4, Rhotas Industries at 21/12. Bengal Telephone ord. were priced at 18/4, Pref at 14/2, Calcutta Tramways ord. were done at 17/8. Oil shares such as B. B. Petroleum remained unchanged at 2/12, Indo Burma Petroleum at 101 Pref. at 118. The sugar shares continued to be weak. Cawnpore were done at 14/12, Champaran at 10/4, Buland at 8/12, Dalmia Cement ord. hovered around Rs. 8/14, Defered 2/14, Pref Rs. 86. Reserve Bank were a shade easier at Rs. 114/8.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Heavy Stocks

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

There have only been two full business days since our last report. On Thursday the market was fully steady while on Friday, when the market closed at 1 p.m., prices were fractionally easier. On reopening after the holidays on Tuesday the market was again steady though inactive in the morning but a firmer tone set in the late afternoon on some Continental buying and a rather steadier tone in New York Cables from New York report short covering in view of the fact that the cut in the July/September percentage will soon be causing a decline in visible stocks. Fairly regular buying by factories in the U. S. A. is also reported.

In connection with the stocks in the hands of American manufacturers, which are undoubtedly heavy, it must always be borne in mind that these stocks are almost entirely held by half a dozen or so of the big tyre manufacturing companies. There are a large number of lesser manufacturers who depend on buying their supplies from the market from month to month.

The lowest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 5 9/16d. done on Friday and the highest 5 3/4d. at which business was reported yesterday and again today. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 5 11/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show an advance of 1/8d. per lb. for the near and 1/16d. per lb. for the more distant positions.

We mentioned in our report last week the accumulation of unsold Spot Rubber in first hands which was liable to hold back any advance. There is another aspect of the matter which we have not so far seen mentioned and that is that last year when the market was rising from February to April many of the plantation companies made forward sales. The exportable percentage for July/September had been fixed on 26th January at 85 per cent and was raised on 16th March to 90 per cent for July/September with 90 per cent also for October/December. Many companies based their forward selling on the probability of a 90 per cent release being continued throughout 1938. Therefore any company which based its calculation on a 90 per cent release and sold, as many companies did, 50 per cent or more of its prospective output will now find itself in the position of having no further free Rubber to sell for July/September or, supposing that percentage to be continued for the last quarter of the year, nothing further to sell for the rest of the year after the present month. Any company finding itself in this position or possibly finding itself actually oversold might well feel justified in holding its Spot Rubber for a possible advance or as a hedge against its forward commitments. In any event the existence of these forward sales taken in conjunction with the reduction in the exportable percentage must mean considerably reduced quantities of first hand Rubber available for sale from July onwards.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

The Malayan Information Agency published on Thursday of last week particulars of the gross exports from Malaya for the month of May. Gross exports amounted to 38,245 tons while foreign imports came to 10,325 tons, leaving 27,920 tons as the nett exports of Malayan Rubber. This agrees very closely with the figure of clearances from the regulated area which is cabled as 28,000 tons.

Of the gross exports 8,689 tons (April 11,418 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 11,486 tons (18,745) tons go to the U. S. A., 13,088 tons (17,599 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 2,436 tons (3,841 tons) to British Possessions, 1,766 tons (1,916 tons) to Japan and 780 tons (345 tons) to other destinations.

DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPMENTS

The so-called preliminary figures of exports from the Dutch East Indies for the month of May came to hand this morning. Shipments of Estate Rubber are put at 12,666 metric tons, equal to 12,479 long tons, and those of Native Rubber at 9,737 metric tons, equal to 9,593 long tons. Total shipments thus amount to 22,072 long tons which is practically 5,000 tons below the permissible exportable amount for the month which stands at 27,000 tons. For the first five months of the year Dutch East Indies shipments are now in round figures 19,300 tons below the permissible exportable amount, Estates being 9,900 tons and Native shippers 9,400 tons under-shipped.

CEYLON SHIPMENTS

Shipments from Ceylon (Own Rubber) for the month of May are cabled as 2,825 tons and shipments in April were only 1,893 tons so that the total for the two months comes to 4,718 tons. The permissible exportable amount is 4,125 tons per month or 8,250 tons for the two months so that on these months Ceylon is over 3,500 tons behind. June shipments will probably show an increase. Last year Ceylon was well behind in the April/June quarter but made up the deficiency before the end of the year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

	London, June 9. This week. £
Total Bullion	327,300,002
Public Deposits	11,700,000
(A) Other Deposits	146,500,000
Government Securities	111,400,000
(B) Other Securities	28,100,000
Notes and Coin	36,600,000
Notes in circulation	490,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	23.09 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	111,100,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	7,900,002
Total Deposits	158,200,000
Total Securities	139,500,000

PLAN TO ORGANISE WOMEN

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

At the last sitting of the U. P. Congress Committee's meeting, it was decided to establish a special department for organising women in the Congress camp and Mrs. Uma Nehru, M.L.A., was entrusted with the task. She has sent up a tentative scheme to the Provincial Office which has been circularised to the various Congress Committees.

Mrs. Uma Nehru suggests that a women's Section should be attached to the Provincial Office on a permanent basis under the charge of a prominent Congress women worker with an office staff of its own, separate funds for touring, propaganda, etc., it will also issue a monthly bulletin containing matters of importance to women.

The District and town Congress Committees should open a women's Section under the charge of a woman worker and allot funds for the work and that the woman organiser shall have absolute right to spend money on schemes approved by the Headquarters. The woman organiser should form a committee of not less than five and not more than 9 Congress women who should be allotted some definite work to do. This committee will meet once a month and send its report to the provincial headquarters.

The outline of work will be to form study circles to educate women on world and Indian problems-specially the baneful effect of foreign rule, social problems, life and mission of Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, village life, its problems and responsibilities, problems of cities, women's place in nation-making, social service and lastly Congress work and its ideal.

Besides the above classes young girls should be taken in a separate class where they should be taught first aid, spinning and weaving, use of indigenous medicines, treatment of cattle diseases, agriculture, cooking serving and maternity.

Monthly meetings should be held for flag hoisting at a central place where the significance and respect of the National flag should be explained and out of the regular attendants of the meetings a corps of Women Volunteers should be formed, to make these meetings more attractive sports, lectures should be arranged and every effort should be made to attract young girls specially because their minds are more receptive than that of older persons.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL TIN OUTLOOK

According to statistics published in the May Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, world production of tin in the first quarter of the current year was 43,200 tons, against 46,300 tons in the first quarter of 1937. The preliminary figure of world production for March 1938 is 16,300 tons, against 13,000 tons in February; the April figures are not yet complete, but it may be noted that the international quota was 55 per cent in that month as compared with 70 per cent in the first quarter of the year. World apparent consumption of tin in the first quarter of 1933 was 40,700 tons, compared with 51,000 tons in the same period of 1937. Statistics for the individual countries in these quarterly periods indicate that consumption has fallen in the U. S. A., the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium, but has increased in Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland and Sweden. Figures for the U.S.S.R. are available for the first four months of this year, and these show very little change in comparison with the corresponding period of 1937.

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

In the following table the consumption statistics for the twelve months ended March, 1938, are compared with those for the previous twelve months (in tons of 2,240 lbs.).

	Year ended Mar. 1938	1937	o/o increase or decrease
U. S. A.	75,508	81,139	— 6.9
U. S. S. R.	26,537	11,061	+139.9
United Kingdom	23,935	21,030	+ 14.1
Germany	12,126	9,424	+ 28.7
France	8,720	10,210	— 14.6
Japan	8,528	7,704	+ 10.7
Other Countries	32,586	30,732	+ 6.0
Total Apparent Consumption	188,000	171,300	+ 9.7

Tin consumption in the U. S. A. in the year ended March showed a decrease of nearly 7 per cent, and in France a decrease of 14.6 per cent. The quantity taken by Russia was more than doubled, while consumption in the United Kingdom increased by 14.1 per cent and in Germany by 28.7 per cent and in Japan by 10.7 per cent.

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

According to revised figures issued by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, the production of tinplate in the U. S. A. in 1937 was 2,421,614 tons, the manufacture of which absorbed 41,012 tons of tin. This revision brings the world output of tinplate in 1937 to 4,257,000 tons, against 3,712,000 tons in 1936. In the first quarter of 1938 world tinplate production decreased by 38 per cent to 920,000 tons, compared with 1,478,000 tons in the first quarter of 1937.

The output of the world's motor industry decreased by nearly 40 per cent to 1,371,000 vehicles in January to March 1938, from 2,301,000 vehicles in January to March 1937.

WORLD STOCKS

World visible stocks of tin increased by 1,779 tons during April to 28,902 tons at the end of the month, comparing with 23,813 tons at the end of April 1937. The ratio of stocks to the annual rate of consumption is now 15.7 per cent, against 13.7 per cent a year ago.

According to a recent report of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics the total output of tinplate in the U. S. A. in 1937 was 2,421,614 tons for which 41,012 tons of tin were used. The American Bureau of Metal Statistics has therefore increased its estimate for consumption in 1937 to 78,152 tons. From this it is inferred that during 1937 invisible stocks (as calculated from the difference between the use of tin in manufacture, and deliveries of tin) increased by about 5,500 tons instead of 9,800 tons as had been previously assumed.

Municipal Control Over Primary Schools

Heated Debate On Proposition At Thana General Board Meeting

FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE

THANA: June 12.

A meeting of the General Board of Thana Municipality was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Thana, to consider the question of the transfer of the control of primary schools to the Thana District Local Board. Mr. C. T. Randive occupied the chair.

There was a large number of visitors in the Hall to watch the heated debate, which lasted for more than four hours.

Dr. T. Wells had moved the resolution that control should not be transferred. It was seconded by Mr. K. N. Kotwal.

Mr. W. A. Rege moved the following amendment:

That Government may be informed that in the absence of Rules re: powers, duties, liabilities, as well as the amount of grant in case this Municipality continues to be a local authority, it is very difficult for this Municipality to express its definite opinion. But, consistently with this Municipality's previous resolution No. 328 of 1936, this Municipality wishes to inform Government of its considered opinion that the control of the Municipal Schools should be transferred to District Local Board only if the following conditions are fulfilled: and if they are not, then this Municipality is willing to manage its own schools as it has been doing so long, especially when the expenses on education will in the near future exceed Rs. 50,000.

Conditions for transfer are:—

(a) That the contribution of this Municipality to the expenditure on Primary Education will not exceed one-third.

(b) That a special supervisor be appointed to supervise Municipal schools. This Municipality is willing to bear extra expenditure thereby incurred.

(c) That permanent members of the teaching and office staff be continued and their services be not dispensed with.

(d) Senior members of teaching staff should not be transferred from Thana without the consent of this Municipality.

(e) That the Municipality should have the option to resume control in case it is found that the cause of education suffers in any way.

(f) That a deputation consisting of the President, the Vice-President and Mr. Rege should wait upon the Minister of Education and explain to him the difficulties of this Municipality.

RAO BAHADUR'S SURPRISE

After the amendment was moved and before the mover had his say, Rao Bahadur Shringarpure jumped to his feet and sprung a surprise on the Board by remarking that as sufficient provision had been made in the amendment for the drawbacks resulting by the transfer of control in the light of suggestions made by some prominent citizens whose opinion was invited on the previous day, the amendment should be passed by the House.

Mr. Vadavkar in support of the amendment, said that a saving of Rs. 11,000 would be effected by the transfer.

Mr. Joshi made an eloquent speech in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Shaikh Mussa Usman, supporting the proposition, said that the Municipality ought not to shirk its responsibility to citizens by refusing to provide for Primary Education and that the idea of saving was a myth and that efficiency would suffer by handing over the control to the District Local Board and that Government might ask the Municipality to contribute even 50 per cent of expenditure.

Mr. Kotwal said that by passing the proposition the Municipality would be supporting a popular Government in its efforts to improve the standard of Primary Education.

Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, in supporting the amendment, said that in deciding the question they ought not be carried away by sentiment only. Facts must be faced. As it was the primary duty of the Municipality to maintain and provide for the education of children within its limits, he would not like to part with the control. But, what would be the result? The Municipal Administrative Officer and the School Board would be relegated to the position of mere subordinate executive officers with no right as to initiative or independence of opinion. Further, it was not likely that, in case of non-transfer, the Municipality would get 50 per cent. grant from the Government, the expenditure on education was bound to increase every year and there were no fresh avenues which could be tapped to meet the increasing cost. And when it was suggested that there would be a saving effected by the transfer, he thought it his duty to support the amendment.

Mr. D. M. Damle spoke with vehemence for 40 minutes in support of the proposition. The sum and substance of his peroration was that on the ground of sentiment alone the control should not be transferred. He thought that it was impossible for the Government which had already made up its mind to abolish the status of Local Authority which the Municipality was enjoying, to accept control with conditions as suggested in the amendment.

Mr. Rege said that if it was true that the Government had already decided to take control of municipal schools, then there was not much difference between the proposition and the amendment. It was not necessary for him to speak at great length as there appeared to have been canvassing, and members had come to vote in a particular way. He asked the House to vote for his amendment as it made provision for all probable shortcomings.

Mr. Lombar made a brief speech in support of amendment.

Mr. Kotwal gave a brief reply to the debate on behalf of the mover of the proposition.

Proposition Carried

On votes being taken it was found that ten members had voted for the proposition and nine for the amendment, the President not voting. The proposition was then declared to have been carried.

Thana teachers may now have a sigh of relief that at any rate, Thana Municipality has decided not to give up the control of Primary schools and till the time the final decision is given by the Government, their position is safe.

INDIAN DRUG INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6)

terms of money, but upon grounds of actual and monetary benefit to the provinces themselves. The main reason of deferring any action, so far has been the usual lack of finance. The Drugs Inquiry Committee had suggested, among other avenues, contributions from local governments, which under the present circumstances are, little expected. The matter however cannot be deferred indifinitely; recourse to taxation, is therefore inevitable. The proposed taxation, in this particular instance, would excite the least amount of groans, because the burden will fall upon shoulders able to bear, and upon preparations, rightly considered as luxury articles, i.e. patent and proprietory medicines Perhaps India is the only country where patent medicines are neither suppressed nor taxed In fairness it should be mentioned that Indian manufacturers have not raised any voice of protest against the proposed taxation, provided an equal and similar taxation is levied on non-Indian preparations, and the policy and practical interpretation if of general not provincial-nature which again recalls the necessity of a uniform all-India action.

Viewed from every direction, it would appear that the best course, under the circumstances, is to ask the central government to arrange a conference of respective interests and units, as a preliminary to a comprehensive all regulating bill for the whole country.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1938

City Police Force to be Overhauled

Disparity In Cadres To Go

Strength Of Indians To Be Increased

Munshi's Plan To Increase Efficiency: Police Chief's Views Sought

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" UNDERSTANDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY ARE NOW ENGAGED IN REORGANISING THE ENTIRE POLICE FORCE IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY WITH A VIEW TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AS ALSO DO AWAY WITH THE DISPARITY THAT EXISTS IN THE CADRES AT PRESENT.

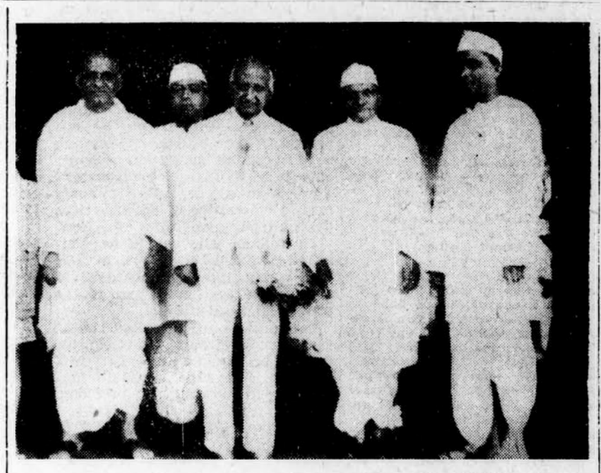
Disparity To Go

It appears that Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, has worked out a scheme by which the two separate cadres of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors of Police will be abolished, and they will both be called by one name. The disparity in salaries will be done away with and both the Indian and European, or Anglo-Indian officers will be called by the same name. Hithertofore, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, who joined the Police Force, were called Sergeants, while Indian officers were called Sub-Inspectors. Both these will get the same grades of salaries, but an allowance of Rs. 75 will be given to the European officers.

Strength Of Indians

ACCORDING TO THE SCHEME, IT IS GATHERED, THE RECRUITMENT OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS TO CITY'S POLICE FORCE WILL BE SUSPENDED TILL THEIR STRENGTH IN THE FORCE COMES DOWN TO 25 PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS IN THE FORCE.

There are other changes also in the scheme, which has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for his views. It is more than a month, and he has not yet given his views.



Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (centre) snapped on arrival in Bombay on Monday morning from England.

Editor Jailed For Defamation

Sequel To Article On Calcutta Jail Suptd.

CALCUTTA, June 12.

DR. DHIRENDRA NATH SEN, EDITOR "HINDUSTHAN STANDARD," WAS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO-DAY BY THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, ALIPORE, TO THREE MONTHS' SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE OF RS. 200 OR IN DEFAULT ONE MONTH MORE ON A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION BROUGHT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL M. DAS SUPERINTENDENT, ALIPORE CENTRAL JAIL.

Mr. Upendranath Bhattacharyya, publisher and printer of the paper, was fined Rs. 10 or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment on the same charge.

The charge related to the publication of an article in the issue of the paper dated January 11, criticising the conduct of the Jail Superintendent towards political prisoners.

It will be remember Dr. Sen was recently convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of sedition in connection with the publication of an article entitled "Where is Bengal To-day" against which sentence an appeal is now pending before the High Court.—A. P.

RESTORE WAGE-CUTS

C. P. Govt. Urged To Give Effect To Committee Recommendations

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Messrs Balwaik, President, Nagpur Textile Union, and R. W. Fulay, Secretary, Provincial Trade Union Congress have issued the following statement to the Press:—

The tenth of June is approaching but as yet the Provincial Government does not seem to have made up its mind regarding the policy it wishes to adopt on the question of the wage-cut restoration of thousands of textile workers in the Province.

We know the present domestic difficulties of the C. P. Congress Ministry but the real work of the Congress Ministers should not suffer on that account. We frankly cannot understand what the Hon Mr. Mehta means when he is reported to have told a deputation of the millowners that he would get the condition of the cloth industry examined.

There is not the least justification for any hesitancy to give effect to the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the same Minister and which must have taken all factors into account in recommending the restoration of the wage-cuts of textile workers. The textile workers of the province have waited sufficiently and have shown commendable patience in this behalf. It is time now for them to be ready for direct action.

We feel that if the strike is voted upon by the workers and resorted to after the 10th of June, the responsibility will be entirely on the shoulders of the Congress Ministry. Will the Congress Ministers consider the gravity of this question affecting the well-being of the textile workers and the probably breakdown in the cloth industry or add one more example of inefficient administration? Let the example of Cawnpore Textile workers be an eye-opener to the Provincial Government.

The Governor-General has accepted the resignation by Mr. Samuel Aaron of his office of member of the Legislative Assembly and has called upon the West Coast Nilgiris (non-Muhammadan Rural) constituency to elect a person for filling the vacancy caused on or before July 28.

Scheme To Fix Wages Of Mill Workers

U. P. GOVT.'S DECISION

Sequel To Rajen Babu Committee's Recommendations And Employers' Attitude

NAINI TAL: June 13.

In a 7,000-word resolution on the Cawnpore Textile Inquiry Report, the Government trace the circumstances leading to the Labour trouble at Cawnpore and the appointment of an Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Babu Rajendra Prasad after consultation with both the parties.

The resolution feels that the textile industry has recently shown unmistakable signs of sound recovery even in the most depressed quarters and there can be no doubt that in Cawnpore itself it has a bright outlook.

The Government endorse the sentiments of the Committee that while they accept the importance of the profit motive as a stimulus to economic enterprise, at the same time the position of the worker must equally be safeguarded and secured.

The Government are fully satisfied that the textile industry in Cawnpore under the present conditions can easily stand ten to twelve per cent graded rise in the general wage level as suggested by the Inquiry Committee and feel that even after this the disparity between the Cawnpore and Bombay rates will remain as before.

The Government fix the minimum wage at Rs. 15 and agree with the Committee that monthly basis be accepted for all-time workers.

WAGE FIXATION BOARD

The Government accept the proposal for the appointment of a Wage Fixation Board and prefer to establish it on the lines of the British Trade Boards.

The resolution suggests the appointment of a Labour Commissioner with whose aid the employer and workmen may approach the scheme of rationalisation with a view to promote efficiency and standard of the industry. It is felt that it would not be fair to discontinue night work, but overlapping and multiple shifts should be abandoned. The recruitment should be made by mutual discussion and the workers should be provided with wage cards.

As to the punishments there does not seem to be any serious conflict that there should not be breaches of the law. Wrongful dismissals should not take place. In this connection the Government accept the Committee's recommendations. Proper redress given, the Government are, however, willing to examine the matter further with the representatives of the parties to see if any better method can be devised to achieve this end.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER

In order to deal with these and other difficult issues that arise from day to day the Government propose to appoint a senior officer as Labour Commissioner for the whole province with headquarters at Cawnpore. He will also have to act as Conciliation Officer and try to settle the differences as they arise so as to prevent them from developing further.

As regards leave the Government are prepared to look into the matter further in consultation with the representatives of the employers and workmen. The resolution points out that the Government of India recommended to the International Labour Office grant of leave with full pay for fifteen days. Action in this respect is being taken in various parts of the country and the Government will go into the matter thoroughly before taking any final decision. Other minor details can be settled by mutual discussion.

MAZDUR SABHA

The Government are aware that the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha is the sole registered labour organisation in Cawnpore recognised by the Government, but as recommended by the Committee it should be reconstituted not only to bargain effectively on behalf of the workmen but also to enforce strict discipline. It must promote efficiency in the industry so as to insure a maximum outturn in quality and quantity, and when reconstituted to help in preventing the strikes except for very demonstrable and grave reasons. The Government will also consider if any changes in the law are necessary to help the subject.

HOUSING AND CONVEYANCE

The Government will be anxious, says the resolution, to do all they can to improve the housing conditions in Cawnpore for which they have already made provision in the Budget, and also examine the question of transport of workmen from their residence to the mill areas.

The Government accept the recommendations in regard to labour welfare and trust that the factories will extend their full support and co-operation. The Government are also prepared to take necessary measures for protecting the workmen from oppressive and unscrupulous money-lenders on the lines of the C. P. Protection of Debtors Act, as recommended by the Committee.

The Government appreciate the necessity for maintaining a correct and complete statistical data for which a well equipped department will be set up under the Commissioner for Labour.—A.P.

SCANDAL OF EXTENSIONS

Chief Controller Of Stores Gets Year's Lease

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA: June 13.

I understand that Sir James Pickeathly, Chief Controller of Stores, is likely to be granted another year's extension of service from November next.

It may be recalled that even during the last session of the Central Assembly, interpellations were addressed to Government, suggesting stoppage of the practice of re-employing retired officers or granting extensions. This was urged not only as a matter of principle, but as a measure of justice to those in the department, who find their promotion blocked owing to the grant of repeated extension.

In reply to questions Sir G. S. Bajpai said in the Assembly that in the Research Department, Sir Arthur Oliver was retiring this year and that Sir Bryce Burt's term will expire in 1939.

Rumour has it that Sir Bryce will retire in April next. At present the rule of tenure both in the case of I.C.S. officers and others appears to be strictly followed with the result that one doesn't ordinarily hear of extension. Sir Raghavendra Rau, who was the first Indian Financial Commissioner of Railways and at the time the only Indian member on the Railway Board, had to leave and Mr. N. C. Mehta, Secretary Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, who acted more than once as Vice-Chairman, is also shortly being reverted to United Provinces.

In the case, however, of the Chief Controller of Stores, Government have decided to allow extension to the present incumbent as they apparently can't think of any other officer for the post at present.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party was held at Ahmedabad when a committee was appointed to submit a report within one month for holding a Winter School of Politics, giving details of the curriculum, programme of lectures and budget.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

WADE AND CREWE, WITH A NATIVE GUIDE, HAVE GONE INTO THE DREAD DAHNA DESERT----
WHEW! MUST BE OVER A HUNDRED IN THIS DESERT--
IT'S NOT AS HOT AS IT WILL BE WHEN AHMET BEY SPOTS US!
SAHIB, YOUR MOUTH SPEAKS OF AHMET BEY--- LOOK THERE!
AHMET BEY AND THE MEN OF THE GALLOWS' HAND!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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